THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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F. B. PENNIMAN, F. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

MR. CLYMER awaited the result of the election in the full assurance of a personal triumph. He wrote letters to friends in various counties of the Commonwealth expressing the highest degree of confidence. It is now generally known that these expectations were raised by a knowledge that vast frauds had been projected in his behalf on the ballot-boxes. Large numbers of rebel soldiers were brought into the State from Virginia and Maryland to vote for him, and overwhelm the Republican candidates for Congress. While Mr. CLYMER was perambulating the State, making professions of intense Unionism, he was secretly availing himself of rebel sympathy in this criminal way. In addition to these frauds, many thousand bogus certificates of naturalization were issued, and thousands of genuine certificates granted to individuals not entitled to them by the laws.

It was reported on our streets, a few days before the election, that in Democratic and Conservative circles disclosures had been made which rendered Mr. CLYMER'S triumph certain. Were these the facts disclosed in those conferences? Were any of the persons present at those conferences concerned in executing those frauds?

AN APPEAL ANSWERED.—Some months ago the President justified the vehemence with which he pursued his Policy by the averment that it was approved and demanded by the people. The elections just held ought to do something towards delivering him from that delusion. Neither his Policy nor those who sustain it enjoy the favor of those who saved the republic. The Policy was sufficiently offensive in itself, but when pressed by rebels and semi-rebels, and clearly in the interest of treason, it became insufferable. It has been so stamped with reprobation that it ought to pass at once into the limbo of things unmentionable.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor ORR, of South Carolina, it is said, will convene the Legislature and recommend the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. He will also recommend the election of members of Congress who can take the test oath. The controversy on the subject of ratification is becoming lively and warm; and it is believed that a majority of the people favor the measure. That question settled, the next will be the enlargement of their representation in Congress from two to five, which can only be done by giving the ballot to the negro.

THE CITY OF LONDON, which for one thousand five hundred years has been the chief city of England, only reached one million of population in the early part of the present century. In 1688 its inhabitants numbered six hundred and eighty thousand. In a period of about one hundred and fifteen years, therefore, it increased only three hundred and twenty thousand, or about thirty per cent. Its population is now about three millions, having increased two millions in the last sixty years, or about two hundred per cent.

THE pungent words pronounced by Gen. GEARY, in response to a serenade by Boys in Blue, congratulating him on his election, have gone over the whole country, thrilling loyal hearts everywhere. What is more, General GEARY is pre-eminently a man of action. He knows what the loyal people have demanded, is in full sympathy therewith, and, during the next three years, will courageously meet all the responsibilities devolved on him.

IN the 21st Congressional district Mr. JAMES ARCHBALD, the republican candidate, was defeated by fraudulent votes. Some of the men engaged in the perpetration of these frauds have been arrested. Others of them will be. The seat of Mr. DENNISON will be contested, unless, indeed, he shall present his credentials to some other body than that known by loyal men as the Congress of the United States.

THOSE who have met Mr. W. H. SEWARD during the last year are aware that he is only a wreck of his former self. Time, and disease, and indulgence have produced their natural effects upon both his body and mind. He has has a collosal reputation coming down from the past. At present he is only a shadow, that must soon pass away. Would that he was rounding out his life in harmony with the beginning of it.

THE late Republican successes are having the best effects upon our friends in States where elections are yet to be held, and will swell our majorities there by many thousands.

A SALUTE was fired in Pottsville on Friday in honor of the election of General CAKE to Congress.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Dickens has another novel on the stocks.

—Lucy Rushton is playing *Rosalind* in "As you Like It."

—General Mott, of New Jersey, has declined the offer of a colonelcy in the regular army.

—William D. Bond, Esq., has been engaged by Charles Reade to prosecute the *Round Table*.

—One man pledges $15,000 to pay the expenses of the famous Seventh Regiment to Paris next summer.

—S. F. Cary, of Ohio, a federal officer-holder, is baring his neck to the axe by writing Radical letters.

—A young German of St Louis recently blew his brains out to get rid of a headache. A sovereign remedy that.

—John Pope is going to establish a branch of Agricultural Newton's Department in the Rocky Mountains.

—Scotland, with one-half of the population of Ireland, consumes annually 2,364,000 gallons of whiskey, while Ireland drinks only 2,260,000 gallons.

—A Mademoiselle de Wilna was recently murdered in Paris under romatic circumstances. It is said she is a daughter of the Emperor Napoleon and Mrs. Howard, his English mistress.

—The *Tribune's* Topeka, Kansas, *dispatch* says the United State commission on Saturday last, made an examination of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, to the one hundred and thirtieth mile post. The track is laid within three miles of Fort Riley. The road will be completed there in four days, and will reach Junction City, two and a half miles west of Riley, on the 19th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

1,000 Pairs
Of English Army Brogans en route for the Opera House Shoe Store.

Sure to Fit,
And sure to please you—Boots and Shoes bought at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Remarkably Cheap and Good.
So little gets so much. Goods are plenty at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Styles Unsurpassed,
And goods unequalled. Big stock at low prices at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Gold Medal Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Still Catawba Wine,
A splendid article, sold at low rates, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For Burnett's Standard Preparations of all kinds, cheaper than any other place in the city.

The First Week.
Of the season for Cream Candies, Taffies, and Butter Scotch, manufactured and sold by George Beaven, Federal street, second door above the First National Bank, Allegheny.

Wanted.
A comfortable Dwelling House, in either Allegheny City or Pittsburgh. Good tenant, liberal rent and unexceptionable security given if required. Address or apply to R. C. L., at the New Cloak House, No. 49 Fifth street. Will take immediate possession.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—
The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh28:7dw6m

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.
The trustees and faculty of the above Medical College have issued "scholarships" at *seventy-five* dollars each, which entitles the holders to attend lectures until graduation or as many sessions as he wishes.

This renders a medical education cheaper than ever proposed by any University or College in this country or Europe, possessing the same extensive facilities.

There are sixteen Professors and every branch of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

The student holding a "scholarship" can enter the college at any time during the Lectures, attend as long as he wishes, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

Persons wishing to obtain scholarships can apply to L. Oblshue, M. D., Professor of Urino Pathology in the above-mentioned College.

His office and residence is No. 182 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa.

The Bogus Dispatch—The "Ledger's" Account of the Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The *Ledger* publishes to-day a history of the dispatch. It says that after an investigation, a package containing the papers was placed in the hands of the President, on Saturday. Of these, one was the original manuscript given to our correspondent by one of the Washington agents. The second was the original manuscript as sent by our correspondent, and as it passed through our printing office. The third was the statement of our correspondent, showing that it was sent by him in good faith, as he sends all his news, and that no person directly or indirectly connected with the *Ledger* had any knowledge of its origin, except Mr. Flint, who gave to him the original statement, also giving the name of that agent. The fourth was the statement of the agent himself, purporting to give the sources of his information, but declining to give up names. The fifth contained telegrams from our correspondent and his agent, in answer to inquiries, and reiterating their belief in the truth of the dispatch. Our correspondent says that the original manuscript was given him by Mr. H. M. Flint, of Washington, who is one of three or four persons who ah him in procuring Washington news.

Mr. Flint confirms this, and the substance of his statement is as follows: He says that a person in office told him that a paper dated at the Executive Mansion was seen on the table of the Attorney General, containing inquiries on the subject of the powers and duties of the President in his relations to the Congress, and relating to its legality when so many States are excluded from representation, and requesting the Attorney General's answer; a finding, and the questions sent over to the *Ledger* are the same in substance as those seen on the Attorney General's table. He further says that another person in the office told him that the President had been conversing with an intimate friend in the Executive Mansion at the time on the same questions, and on the same subject. This statement of Mr. Flint's was subjected to a long and searching examination yesterday, in Washington, by a person authorized to speak for this paper, and the interview resulted in several material modifications of his original statement. Mr. Flint now says that the person in the office told him that another person had told the person in the office that the other person said he had seen the paper, and that this informant about the alleged conversation in the White House between the President and an intimate friend, and that the intimate friend had told another friend who had told another person, and that this fourth person had related the conversation to him (Mr. Flint.) It will thus be seen that the official character of these informants of Mr. Flint is gone, and in consequence, as they were not narrating what came under their official notice, but merely what they had heard other people say, it is but fair to Mr. Flint to say that he claims to have had a firm conviction of the truthfulness, accuracy and good faith of his informants, and that he still claims to hold the same conviction.

Thus far we have spoken of these informants in office as though they had real existence, and as if Mr. Flint had acted in good faith. But we now come to a feature in the transaction that shakes that theory to the foundation. Mr. Flint now admits that having no more precise information than the morning journals, and roundabout reports, and that not having a single note of the alleged questions in writing, he deliberately sat down at his table and framed in his own mind exactly what he supposed to be the questions, professing to give the text literally, with accompanying references to articles and sections of the Constitution, and sent this off for publication as the specific language of the inquiries submitted to the Attorney General by the President on one of the most serious topics that it is possible to raise. This is his own admission. In view of the admissions by the man to whom the story of the questions was ultimately traced, we confess to having serious doubts as to how far his testimony would have any influence at all, and as whether he must not be considered as having manufactured the whole story from beginning to end. He has, we confess, himself, indeed that this will probably be the verdict of the public, unless he gives up the name of the mysterious person in office which he has thus far concealed. In the final disposing of Mr. Flint we have to say that if we had known the dispatch containing the questions came from him, it would never have appeared in the *Ledger*, but coming through a correspondent who has been connected with this paper for upwards of twenty years, we gave it that credit we thought it entitled to from his general accuracy.

The President and the New York Office Holders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—On Saturday evening the President was presented with a letter from Hiram Ketchum, Jr., of New York city, argumentatively advising a general onslaught upon all office-holders in that State not fully committed to "my policy." This is a proposition which Mr. Johnson, in his present dubious temper, will entertain most cheerfully. One of the points in the letter referred to was that such a blow should be struck at once, or the faintest hope of carrying the State with the administration must be abandoned.

Probable Nomination of Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* Malden, Mass., special says: A large Republican caucus was held at Malden on Saturday evening for the election of delegates to attend the Sixth District Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. This district was represented last year by Gen. Banks. It is thought that Banks will be renominated.

Conflagration in Quebec—2,000 Houses Destroyed—20,000 People Homeless.

QUEBEC, C. E., October 15.—A terrible fire occurred here yesterday. The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Lawrence toll gate, nearly a mile, was burnt. Seventeen churches and convents, and two thousand houses were destroyed. Twenty thousand people are homeless.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

2,500 Houses Destroyed.

LOSS $2,500,000 OR $3,000,000.

THREE FIRES RAGING AT ONCE.

QUEBEC, C. E., Oct. 15.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire began in the house of Mr. Tudel, grocer, St. Joseph street, near Jacques Cartier Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning there were but few people about. The wind which had blown half a gale from eastward all night had slightly abated. Still it raged with such a fury as to cause serious apprehension. By the time the Fire Brigade reached the scene Tudel's house was enveloped in flames. The Sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting a force of water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour and enabling the fire to make rapid progress. No less than ten or twelve houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides had ignited.

By half past five o'clock eighty houses, all wooden, were in a blaze, the flames, driven by the wind, spreading in all directions. At 6:30 o'clock over one hundred and fifty houses were consumed. The fire by this time ran along St. Joseph's and Notre Dame Des Anges to the junction of St. Valier street, carrying everything before it. The La Congregation church stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it. The fire in St. Valier street the fire soon spread into St. Sauvux street. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought the houses east ward would be saved, but the fire crept back, doing its work of destruction.

At eleven o'clock the whole centre of the district lying between the St. Lawrence and Lower streets, running parallel with the river was a barren waste. Having nothing to feed on, it distributed itself in opposite directions, the wind changing again, blowing from every direction. Three conflagrations were observable at once. St. Sauveur Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Rieu' rope walk and other large buildings. Proceeding along St. Valier street towards the toll gate, and streets surrounding the general hospital and convent. Another terrible fire raged between the Seven Sorrows Priory of Back Crown street and along Prince Edward, Jesuit and Ryland streets, the flames creeping back encompassing the latter street despite almost superhuman efforts.

The conflagration ceased about five o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on. Montcalm's population numbers 20,000 and houses destroyed at twenty-five hundred. The loss of real property is between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at eighteen thousand.

The body of a man burned almost to a crisp was dragged out of a house on St. Valier street, but it could not be recognized. Sergeant Hughes, of the Royal Artillery, was blown up and badly burned, though not dangerously. Lieutenant Douglass was severely hurt by the falling of a building. Several others received contusions, but none seriously that we could hear of. Lieutenant Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments—Procession of Temperance Men—Payment of Salaries—Union Pacific Railroad—Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following appointments were made to-day: John Pitcher, Assessor for first district of Indiana; Frederick Sackett, Collector for the third district of Illinois; John W. Finney, Collector for the fourteenth district of Ohio.

This afternoon the temperance men under different organizations and associations, united in a grand procession. On their passing the Executive Mansion the President came down to the front portico and bowed his acknowledgment to the various marks of respect with which he was greeted.

A mass meeting was held in the Capitol grounds, to-night, at which addresses were delivered by advocates of the cause of total abstinence.

In reply to inquiries whether or not an appropriation by Congress, based upon and conforming to an estimate, carried with it the authority to pay the salaries and items contemplated in such estimate, the Attorney General has decided that the practice has been to pay both the salaries and the increase of salaries on an estimate and appropriation, and that Congress has thus given the executive full sanction to this construction, for in July, 1852, the following section was introduced into the Deficiency bill, viz:

"That any act or appropriation of money in any bill making appropriation shall authorize the payment of any increased pay, allowance or compensation for officers, clerks or employees beyond the amount prescribed by law in any case unless there shall first be a specific direction for such extra payment."

But at the session of the next month of August this section was repealed on the principle of *exclusio unius est inclusio alterius*, Congress by the repeal of the prohibitory clause having changed the law and duties of heads of departments in time of war, is recommended. The following is the important passage from the article:

As surveys in the Atlantic States would never have got to sea but for the most inopportune illness of the Queen's advocate, and this company would have gone on with the Government from the alleged neglect, does in some degree affect the moral aspect of the case. The case was sustained by the American counsel in a conspicuous manner, and now comes the most thrilling moment of our trying time.

The women, shrieking frightfully, rushed on deck in the most frantic manner, tearing their hair, and in many ways acting more like maniacs than beings endowed with reason. Reason at this moment had certainly abdicated its throne, and nothing but the wildest stage of madness had the poor beings come to. The men were equally as violent, though for such a second only. Then the cry was raised, "Women commenced divesting themselves of their clothing, and madly and wildly plunged into the roaring surf, never to rise to its surface again. We are pleased to say that the proprietors, editors nor managers had any complicity whatever in the fabrication of the dispatch.

Very Respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
[Signed.] ROBT JOHNSON.

To W. V. McKeon, Esq., Washington, D. C., representing Geo. W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

Sudden Death of Two Distinguished Men.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Solomon Piper, President of the Freeman's Bank, died this afternoon while seated in a car.

A dispatch from Chicago announces the sudden death of Captain John Clark, in that city, on Sunday. Mr. Captain Clark, as everyone knows, was connected with the Boston *Courier*. Subsequently he held a Captain's commission as Commissary of Subsistence, and while in New Orleans connected himself with the republican *Delta*, and afterwards established the Norfolk *Post*. He was about forty years old. He was formerly a member of General Butler's staff.

Presentment of the Grand Jury at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 15.—The Grand Jury made a presentment to the United States District Court to-day. After touching upon local topics, they expressed their hope that the National Congress would dispassionately consider the state of the country and direct its efforts to the full restoration of the Union, and the removal or modification of all disqualifying acts, especially the test oath. They also adverted to the case of Jeff. Davis, and urged his speedy trial or release on bail as a matter of justice and humanity.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky—Louisville Created an Archiepiscopal See.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—The Grand Lodge of Kentucky met to-day. Two hundred and seventy-two Masonic Lodges were represented. Grand Master Williams reports Masonry as flourishing in the State, with $65,766 in the Treasury.

The Louisville Catholic Diocese has been created an Archiepiscopal See.

Major General Thomas is here, and will soon establish his headquarters in Louisville.

Trial of Dr. Farris.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—The opinion of the Military Commission in the case of the recent arrest of Mr. Farris, United States mail agent at Ghent, Ky., is just published, concluding that the parties who made the arrest and detained the mail steamer General Buell, should be arraigned and tried by the competent authorities.

THE LOST STEAMER.

Responsibility for the Disaster.

STATEMENTS OF THE PASSENGERS.

Most Thrilling Details.

ONLY FOUR LIFE PRESERVERS ON BOARD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The responsibility for the loss of the Evening Star continues to be discussed by the daily papers. The following interesting particulars were taken from the statements of passengers who were saved:

About midnight it began to blow a hurricane with a very ugly cross sea, the ship lying in the trough of the sea. The night was dark, fearfully dark; nothing but the most solid and gloomy darkness all around; no view to cheer; nothing to remind the terrified passengers of the deep sea over which they rode but the foam of the spray which came in showers on our decks.

At this time the hurricane was so furious and the steamship thrown so completely at its mercy, that for the general safety the Captain was obliged to send the women all below and lock them in the cabin. We were now about two hundred and forty miles northeast of Matanilla Reef, and one hundred and eighty miles from land, and from this time until she went down she never changed her position.

At three o'clock on the morning of October 3d, we commenced bailing the ship from the engine room and after cabin, at which the steam leaped with all the strength of frenzy and despair.

About 4 A. M. the starboard rudder chain got out of the sheave and the wheel-houses were washed overboard.

At 5 A. M. the engine was thoroughly disabled in spite of the superhuman efforts of the Chief Engineer and his assistants. The increase of the water in the ship's hold soon drove the men from their duty by the cargo's shifting all. The hurricane was all this time blowing with a fury which was fearful, terrific and appalling in the extreme.

At about five A. M. the Captain went into the cabin and told the passengers that he had done all in his power, and that the ship would certainly go down. Some of the seamen were at this moment engaged in getting the boats free from the fastenings on the port side. The Captain was exhorting the passengers to act coolly. The storm continued to howl in a most terrific, deafening manner, and now comes the most thrilling moment of our trying time.

The women, shrieking frightfully, rushed on deck in the most frantic manner, tearing their hair, and in many ways acting more like maniacs than beings endowed with reason. Reason at this moment had certainly abdicated its throne, and nothing but the wildest stage of madness had the poor beings come to. The men were equally as violent, though for such a second only. Then the cry was raised, "Women commenced divesting themselves of their clothing, and madly and wildly plunged into the roaring surf, never to rise to its surface again. We are pleased to say that the proprietors, editors nor managers had any complicity whatever in the fabrication of the dispatch.

Another statement says: Only four life preservers were on board the Evening Star, which were distributed among the ladies, mendand female nurses. Sergeant Hughes, of the Royal Artillery, was blown up and badly burned, though not dangerously. Lieutenant Douglass was severely hurt by the falling of a building. Several others received contusions, but none seriously that we could hear of. Lieutenant Benn, of one of the regiments, had his arm broken by a falling beam.

Fenian Arms Turned Over—Bonds Given for their Proper Use.

BUFFALO, October 15.—In pursuance of an order from the Attorney General of the United States, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, United States District Attorney Dart gave instructions to Gen. Barry, commanding, that he should cause to be turned over the arms seized from the Fenians at this city and at other points within the military district, upon giving of a bond in double the value of the arms, to be approved by Judge N. K. Hall, that the arms shall not be used in violation of the neutrality laws. There were twenty boxes of arms seized here, valued at $2,500.

This genera order was procured by the intervention of Hon. James B. Humphrey of this city, and Cabinet taking the position that as the Government had stopped the prosecution of the Fenian officers and soldiers, it could not constitutionally hold their private property.

Several thousand dollars' worth of arms, held at Oswego, Plattsburg, Malone, &c., will be returned over on the same terms.

It is said by the Fenians that the arms will be sold to Santa Anna in this city.

W. O. Day and J. B. Gallagher signed the bond.

The Ledger Canard—Strike Among the Government Printers—Beauregard after a Pardon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Flint, the forger, publishes a letter saying he had made explanations relative to the *Ledger* hoax, and asks a suspension of public opinion until he can give explanations concerning the sources of his information.

All the compositors, pressmen and binders in the Government printing office struck today at the eight hour system.

General Beauregard is here eager for a pardon

Rescue of Officers of a Wrecked Vessel.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—The United States steamer Newbern from New York, via Key West, reports having picked up, on the 8th inst., off the coast of Georgia, the captain, second mate and seamen of the British Barque Ambrosine, for Queenstown. She was in a severe hurricane, and went to pieces on the 6th. The captain and crew were landed from Key West to New York. The Ambrosine cleared from this port on the 19th with a cargo of timber and deals.

Disaster to the Brig Alpine.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A dispatch from New Orleans says: The steamer Morriman rescued eight persons from the brig Alpine, in latitude 29 degrees 19 minutes from Frankfort, Maine, bound for Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber. The Alpine had lost her rudder, foremast, &c.

4 Insane in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 15.—During the last forty-eight hours, ending at two o'clock to-day, eighty-seven cases of cholera were reported, and twenty-one deaths.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Another Fight Imminent—Maximillian Going to Follow His Wife.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Rio Grande news, through Galveston papers of the 12th, report the complete route of Escobado and Trevino, under the walls of Monterey, by General Mejia, who immediately thereafter started a division for Matamoras. A private letter confirms this defeat and states that Mejia had occupied Monterey and that from demonstrations made on the 9th and 10th for Cortinas and Canales, and that a fight for the possession of Matamoras would take place on the 10th.

It has been currently reported here for two days that General Sheridan has information that Max. had completed preparations to follow Charlotte.

The Canadian Confederation

MONTREAL, C. E., October 15.—Petitions to the Queen to defer the confederation, until the new Parliament is called to settle details, particularly the school questions are to be extensively circulated.

A cargo of military stores chiefly Westly Richards muskets and carbines, have arrived.

The duty on imports for the last three months, amounts to $1,300,000 being an increase of $500,000 over the same period last year.

A Commission Merchant Arrested for Forgery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Josiah Carpenter, a commission merchant, has been arrested on a charge of perpetrating forgeries on the New York Security and Warehouse Company, amounting to $3,500.

George Hyer has been arrested for dealing in counterfeit three dollar bills on the Southport, Conn., Bank, and two dollar bills on the Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., Bank.

Plenary Council—Regatta.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—The members of the Plenary Council of the Roman Catholic church assembled in the Cathedral this morning to witness the ceremonies of the Jubilee of the Cathedral, and were photographed.

The regatta of the Patapsco Navy took place to-day. The first race, for barges, was won by the Zephyr, of the Zephyr Club. The second race, for outriggers, for the championship of the Patapsco Navy, was won by the Whisper, of the Ariel Club.

Commercial Reports—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 15.—The cotton market is very active with sales of 30,000 bales. Middling Uplands have advanced 1/4, closing at 12 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 15.—The money market is rapidly improving; consols for money 89 3/4, Erie's 49 1/2, Illinois Central, 78 3/4, Five-Twenties, 70 1/2.

The New York Bank Fraud

NEW YORK, October 15.—The officers of the Handicraftsmen's Bank, lately defrauded against Edward Warwick, the accomplice of Durkee, in defrauding the bank. It is supposed that the money has been refunded, but Judge Leonard before whom the case is to be tried will summon the officers of the bank before court.

The Cholera on the Helvetia.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Eleven new cases of cholera and seven deaths from it occurred on the Helvetia to the hospital ship on the 13th. There were four deaths on the 14th and 15th from the same disease on the hospital ship, and five on the Helvetia from the 10th to the 12.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The Planing mill, Carpenter shop, and three frame dwellings adjoining, owned by Mr. Kennedy, were burned about noon. Loss from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

The Fenian Stephens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Fenian Stephens left this city to-day for St. Louis on business connected with the Fenian movement, which he proclaims now on foot under his leadership.

Death of President Andrews.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—Dr. John Andrews, President of the Bank of Controll the State Bank of Ohio, died suddenly last evening.

Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The store of John C. Loring, in Tremont Row, was robbed last night of silk goods valued at $2,000.

Diminished Mortality in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The number of deaths in this city last week was 425, a decrease of 20 from the preceding week.

River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—The river rising with six feet nine inches in the canal. The weather is clear and cool.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

F. H. Eaton's Wholesale and Retail Trimming House.

The importance of the Trimming and Notion business in the commercial statistics of the city is equal to any other branch of trade, and far ahead of many. And yet it is within the recollection of some of our younger citizens when the trade was comparatively trifling and insignificant. Among the pioneers in the traffic Mr. F. H. Eaton, the sole proprietor of Eaton's trimming establishment, No. 17 Fifth street, we believe is recognized as the foremost. He has kept pace with the times, and a recent visit to his popular sales-rooms confirmed our belief that the trimming business will eventually lead the dry goods trade in commercial importance. We will not endeavor to describe this first class retail house since few of our readers are unacquainted with its details. The main salesroom on the first floor is appropriately divided off into departments in the charge of such gentlemanly and accommodating salesmen as Logan, Miller, Stevenson, Evers, Aschuitz, Weiden, and a host of others. Each clerk attends exclusively to his own counter, but is privileged to make sales throughout the entire house.

The commodious basement and second floors are used as folding-rooms, which to the jobbing dealers, peddlers and others who buy to sell again can deal with great advantage to themselves. The principal part of the stock consists in the selection of embroideries, ribbons, linens, silk and bugle trimmings, buttons, notions, &c., &c., to almost infinity. The sales are conducted on the principle with "Eaton's," which, at least in the two cities, is a household word. The immense stock now on hand has not accumulated with time, as it is one of the established principles of the house to "turn over" each season, or in other words to prevent the gathering of old goods upon the shelves, by giving them at rates less than cost. This feature is very advantageous to the shopping community since their choice is from the latest and fashionable styles and designs. The prices are most reasonable since the business of the firm is mainly conducted upon a cash basis. We are pleased to learn of the patronage bestowed by a discriminating public upon this long established and favorite house is daily increasing, the result of good management, liberal prices, and accommodating arrangements for purchasers.

Steamboat Larceny.

Yesterday morning, James Thompson, a colored boy, cabin boy on the steamboat Pine Grove, at the Monongahela wharf, appeared at the Mayor's office and made information against James Davis, charging him with larceny. Davis is another colored boy, employed in the same boat as "Texas Tender," and was charged by young Thompson, with having stolen from him a vest and pantaloons worth twenty dollars. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Cupples, who proceeded to the boat and succeeded in arresting the accused without difficulty. Davis was taken, in spite of his strenuous protestations of innocence, to the lock-up, to await a hearing. Meanwhile, officer Bubbs, with a few facts to guide him, had started on a search for the stolen clothing. Pursuing his investigations as far as Allegheny, he succeeded in discovering the garments in a house in Miller's Court, off Hemlock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny. The articles were produced at the hearing before Davis, who had, a moment before, been protesting his innocence in the strongest terms. He became downcast immediately, acknowledging the theft without further prevarication. In default of $300 bail, the acknowledged thief was committed to jail to await trial.

The Horse Exhibition—Patchen and Dexter to Trot.

Yesterday the great horse exhibition opened at the Oakland Park. The day was bright and beautiful, and the attendance was larger than even the most sanguine friends of the exhibition had hoped for. The programme as advertised was religiously adhered to, and the trotting made by the entrees was really excellent. To-morrow will be the *great* day of the week at the Park, Patchen and Dexter having been entered for a purse of $3,000, the race to come off at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely. These celebrities of the turf are recognized as the fastest leaguines in America, and as a matter of course there will be an immense concourse of people present to witness the contest between them. The Oakland Passenger Railway will convey visitors within a few rods of the Park.

Malicious Mischief.—Samuel R. Sloan

came to the office of Alderman Taylor, and had a warrant sued out for the arrest of John Stickler, who he accused of maliciously breaking the window in Shoenberger's Nail Factory, in the Fifth ward. It appears the defendant had been employed in the factory, but having been discharged for the same cause took this manner of revenging himself. He has not yet been arrested.

A Complicated "Muss."

No small commotion was occasioned yesterday morning at the Monongahela wharf, and later at the Mayor's office, by a disturbance of considerable liveliness, which occurred on and beside the steamer Leni Leoti. The facts of the case, so far as we could ascertain them from the conflicting statements made to us, are as follows. The steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Hataliton, arrived at the wharf on Sunday morning, having among its hands, James Fletcher and John Loftus, firemen, and Michael Smith, deck hand. On reaching here, the Engineer ordered Fletcher to discharge Loftus, on account of drunkenness, and secure a good successor. Accordingly Loftus was paid off and sent away. Smith, a friend of Loftus, was discharged on similar grounds.

During yesterday forenoon Loftus, somewhat intoxicated, got into a fight with Fletcher on the hay pile on the wharf in relation to his discharge. After the fight had lasted sometime the combatants were separated and Fletcher went aboard the boat. Shortly afterwards Smith made his appearance on the hay pile and boasted loudly that he had something in his possession that would make Fletcher keep quiet. Fletcher came out upon the gang plank and demanded of Smith what he wanted. Words waxed hotter between them, and soon they too, were fighting on the hay pile. Word was passed to Fletcher that the police were coming and he left Smith and went on to the boat, and hid behind the pilot house. Smith followed him on the boat and went swaggering about the deck flourishing a long pair of blacksmith's tongs, and striking at everybody with them. One deck hand, who was in the act of lifting a mass of pig metal to his shoulder, received a blow on the side from Smith's tongs and sank to the deck under his load of iron, badly hurt. At last Smith came in contact with the mate, Henry Evans, and some words passed between them, which resulted in Evans knocking Smith down with a severe blow in the mouth. It is alleged that he struck and kicked Smith in the side and head several times after he was down. At all events, partly from the effects of bad whisky, and partly from the effects of his pummelling, Smith lay insensible on the deck and had to be carried in a wagon to the Mayor's office. Evans also was arrested and a man named Patrick O'Neill, who had seen the transaction, being in charge of the boat, for disorderly conduct. The hearing resulted in Evans being fined $50 and costs. Smith, being pronounced by Dr. McCook to be not so much hurt as drunk, was locked up to sober off. Fletcher was also discharged.

The Lecture Season—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

The lecture season is rapidly approaching, and soon we shall be favored with the opportunity of listening to the choicest utterances of some of the best and wisest thinkers in the land. The prospects are that we shall have one of the most brilliant seasons ever experienced here. The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, with their accustomed liberality, enterprise and good taste, have made the fullest and best arrangements for their annual course, and have been successful in perfecting measures that will insure to their friends and patrons the utmost enjoyment. Definite arrangements have been made for Miss Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Murdoch, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Theodore Tilton, George Vandenhoff, Bayard Taylor, Gen. Sheridan, F. F. Barnum, Henry Vincent, of England, John G. Saxe, Horace Greeley, and others. Bayard Taylor, Wendell Phillips and Dr. Bellows are expected. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has engaged and speaks well for the determination and enterprise of the young men, and is a sure promise of success. The list of lectures secured can be had at the Library Rooms for three dollars. We advise our readers to take time by the forelock, and secure, at an early day, the privilege of attending the course of excellent things that will be said before the Association during the season.

The Bounty Law.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury that enlisted men promoted to a commission after having served two years, and finally discharged as officers, are not entitled to bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866, although they may have received, or are entitled to receive, $100 bounty under the act of July 22d, 1861, on the ground of two years' service as enlisted men before promotion. By section 11, act March 30, 1866, drafted men only are entitled to the $100 bounty. All volunteers, including advance pay and bounty, but in subsequent legislation a distinction has been made. Men enlisted for three years during the war, and who served the full term of 1863-4 were entitled to $300 bounty, whereas a man drafted for three years at the same time was entitled to only $100. The act of July 6th, 1864, provides bounties of $100, $200 and $300 for men enlisted for one, two and three years, but makes no provision for bounty to drafted men. The act of July 28, 1866, is simply for enlisted men and their heirs. Drafted men and their substitutes are not entitled to bounty under said act.

Fatal Accident.

An old lady named Mrs. Margaret Goodman was almost instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from a porch attached to the second story of her late residence in the Eighth ward. She was leaning over the slight railing surrounding the porch looking around the corner of the building, when it gave way, precipitating her to the ground below, a distance of ten feet. She fell on her head, and the concussion broke the skull, a portion of which pierced the brain. She lived in less than an hour after the occurrence in terrible agony, her reason having been unsettled from the time she had been picked up until she expired.

The Coroner was notified of her death, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was the mother of quite a large family.

A Wife to be Sold.

A party of three men came to the office of Alderman Albeitz, in the Fifth Ward, yesterday, and desired the magistrate to draw up a written article or legal agreement in which one of the parties gave over to the other all his right, title and interest in the person of his wife for the small sum of $5, the third person to the agreement. The gentleman asked the husband of the woman thus offered for sale if she was willing to accede to the terms offered by her purchaser. He received an affirmative reply, but still he refused to draw up the article until the lady herself should be brought to the office, for her written consent. The lady came soon after, but up to the time of our leaving the office they had not returned. All the parties are Welsh and reside in the Fifth ward.

False Pretences.

Joseph Diebold, of Sharpsburg, made information before Alderman Strain, yesterday morning, charging M. Straub with obtaining money under false pretences. It is alleged that the defendant represented to the prosecutor that he owned a flathoat lying in the Allegheny, and wished to dispose of a portion of it. After some conversation a sale was agreed upon, the prosecutor, as alleged, paying four hundred dollars to the defendant for the coal on the boat, as afterwards ascertained, as stated in the information, that the boat did not belong to Straub, and that he had no authority to sell it. A hearing in the case will be had this morning.

Familiar Names Among the Passengers of the Evening Star.—On the steamer Evening Star, whose terrible fate has sent a thrill of horror every where, were several passengers whose names and faces were once familiar to the people of Pittsburgh. For a long time the Fowler Sisters were reigning queens at the Varieties and old Melodeon. Miss Delphine also graced the boards there in her youthful days, and remember the genial countenances of E. Murray and W. A. Ray, the former favorite at at Trimbles These were all on the ill-fated steamer, and were lost. May they rest in peace.

Fire in Allegheny.—Yesterday afternoon

a fire broke out in the upper story of a brick dwelling on the corner of Taylor aven

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY REPUDIATED.

The republicans who embraced the Policy of the President, and resolved to identify their political fortunes therewith, fully understood when they embarked that the democratic party was justly odious to all men of approved loyalty. Hence, it was no part of their plan to be drawn into that party, and used to impart an odor of patriotism thereto. What they conceived was the possibility of forming a new party, of which they should be the engineers, and to which they should give tone and impulse. The democrats were to be engaged for the sake of the numbers they controlled, but to be held in strict subordination, both as a penance for their sins and as a stroke of prudence. This would have been practicable had the democrats been sufficiently docile, or had the conservatives carried with them from the republican ranks as formidable an array as they counted on. In both these particulars the conservatives encountered disappointment. When the President came fully to develop his Policy, and, especially, when he came to exemplify at Memphis, at New Orleans, and elsewhere, the spirit by which his Policy was animated, and the ends to which it was made subsidiary, thousands of republicans, who had been favorably inclined, drew back. Some, who wanted still to move forward, like the New York *Times*, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*—turned about because they were drawing pecuniary losses on themselves, not pleasant to contemplate nor easy to be borne. The democrats, convinced that on them devolved the responsibility of furnishing numbers, discipline and address, did not see why they should be crowded into positions of dependence or subordination. At the Philadelphia Convention they saw how easy it was for them to swallow the conservatives, and they did swallow them. On this basis the appeal was made to the people at the recent elections, and the Democratic Party has been again repudiated and disowned. It has too many sins upon its head again to be taken into favor.

Before the war, in order to prop its falling fortunes, it sunk into the most debasing subserviency to slavery. The Southerners, while professing, from prudential considerations, to be Democrats, despised democracy, and having organized their social fabric on a highly aristocratic or monarchic basis, were endeavoring to rebuild their political structure on the same foundation. As the Democratic Party was the only one that, for immediate advantage, was ready to incur great risks of ultimate ruin by a denial of its cardinal doctrines, they made use of that party through a long series of years. These leaders had a definite purpose to attain, and of the highest possible moment—nothing less than a radical change in the form of the government—and they pursued it with all the enthusiasm which their fiery natures generated. The Northern Democratic leaders had no great purpose in view. No intense aspiration lured them on. All they sought was the enjoyment of the honors and emolument of office. This was not, indeed, utterly ignoble. But the pursuit of power, is in itself an attainment, and the pursuit thereof as a means for accomplishing great aids, are different things in their very natures, and produce vastly different results upon their respective votaries. Hence it was the Democratic party came to accept doctrines and measures which were the contradiction and annihilation of all democracy. As this became palpable to popular apprehension the Democrats in the Free States sank into the minority. As the waves of adversity rolled over them they learned no wholesome lessons from disaster, but grasped as in a death struggle, the weight that was sinking them into the unfathomable abyss. The Southern leaders saw herein both an excuse for their audacious plan, and a prophecy of its swift accomplishment.

Throughout the war that cursed the democratic masses at the North were deeply imbued in sympathy with treason. By slow and lusidous degrees they had imbibed all the fallacious ideas which suggested and approved an appeal to arms, and the impulse then derived was quickened by the conscience decadence of the power they had long enjoyed. It happened in their case as with those who hold power on the tenure of prescription, that they came to think that they had an indefeasible property in office, and that to turn them out was a species of robbery. Perhaps they were not fully aware to what degree they were thus swayed, nor how offensive their attitude and acts were to the men earnestly endeavoring to save the government and the destructive principles on which it was founded. Had they looked dispassionately into each others faces they would have seen delight at those temporary successes which the first stages of the war threw on the rebel side, and dissatisfaction at those splendid victories by which afterwards the rebellion was crushed and the Union saved. Nor would their observations have ended here. They would have detected in persistent efforts to thwart the military operations of the government, to stir up tumults and outbreaks all over the North, to impart to the rebels valuable secrets, and to pilot insurgent forces in their raids into loyal States, the very temper of the rebellion itself. What the majority of the Democrats failed to perceive in this respect, a considerable minority did, and hence the almost hopeless condition in which the suppression of the revolt found the Democratic Party. Implicated deeply in a causeless rebellion, which had been prosecuted with a ferocity in defiance of all the rules of modern warfare, the Democrats were odious to their fellow-citizens, and despondent as to their future prospects.

During the recent canvass the democrats with that facility which comes of long practiced hypocrisy, claimed to have recanted the old errors in consequence of which they justified secession and held it to be criminal to coerce a State, and to be Union men in the fullest and truest sense of the term. They even went so far as to pretend that the men who had laid three hundred thousand lives on the altar of sacrifice that the country might live, were not Union men at all, but were actually traitors beyond the turpitude of the men who incurred vast losses of men and treasure in the war they made to destroy the government. Neither shle was misled by these erratic professions. The rebels trusted them as implicitly as before; sent thousands of their disarmed soldiers into Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, fraudulently to vote for their candidates and watched as intently for a victory to result from these combined labors as they would if the contest had been waged by the democrats avowedly in their behalf. Loyal men at the north were not deceived. Some few, impelled by pride or poverty, or both, sold themselves for presidential appointments, of most precarious tenure, as the holders will find when Congress shall re-assemble. But where one sordid or ambitious republican proved false, two democrats, enlightened by events, doubly filled the gap. But for colonized rebels, and fraudulent naturalization certificates, the republican majorities, grand as they are, would have been twice as large.

The inevitable conclusion is that the Democratic party cannot recover the confidence it has forfeited. Its crimes against Liberty, against Law, against Humanity and against the ameliorations suggested and demanded by modern Civilization, are so manifold and flagrant as not to be forgotten or forgiven by the American people. Its presence is an offense. Counsels for its perpetuation are conspiracies against loyalty. Efforts for upholding it are in the nature of incivism. In its earlier days it did some good; in its later days, much evil; and the sooner it shall be irrevocably buried the better for mankind.

DESERTERS' VOTES.

Much discussion—and not a little of it acrimonious—has been elicited by the law of Congress and congenital laws of this State debarring deserters from the draft from the right of suffrage. All the Democrats have insisted that not only the methods provided by the State enactments, but the essential principle of the Congressional law, were abhorrent to just conceptions of rightful government. It has been apparent that these views were not dispassionate, but were at least powerfully modified and colored by partizan interests and animosities. Most of the deserters are notoriously Democrats. They were deserters not through lack of bravery, but because their sympathies and convictions were on the side of the rebellion. They believed what the Democratic leaders taught, and, in the circumstances under which they were placed, acted squarely up to their principles. If the right of secession existed in the individual States, and if due provocation was offered by the course of the National Government, for the exercise of that right, these men did not mean to help the party having the control, do an unconstitutional act. So far their case stands decidedly better than that of the leaders who inculcated these ideas, avoid all inconveniences growing out of putting them in practice.

On the other hand, it is obvious that in all civil relations duties are the measure of rights. The right to participate in making the laws implies the duty in obeying the laws; the right to the protection of government implies the duty of maintaining government itself. Hence, it follows, legitimately enough, that a man who refuses to perform military duty forfeits his citizenship. The question, however, remains, In what shall the forfeiture be enforced? The Legislature has said, in accordance with the findings of the military tribunals—while all the Judges of the Civil Courts who have the matter before them have held that the forfeiture can be enforced only "by due process of law;" that is, by indictment, trial and conviction.

Into this argument we do not intend here and now to enter. We have a different end in view. Congress has declared that deserters shall not vote, and is bound, in consistently, to stand by the rule it has made in the premises. All cases of contested seats are decided by the Senate or House of Representatives, each for itself. Quite a number of Democrats, to whom certificates of election as members of the House of Representatives will be accorded, doubtless owe their success to the votes of deserters. If their seats shall be contested on this ground, how will the House be likely to rule? Will it ignore the law it helped to make? This is hardly conceivable. If the House refuses to allow the votes of deserters, it will become an exciting question to determine how many Democrats declared elected in Pennsylvania, will really be admitted to seats.

And, again, will the President, in case the House shall stand by this law, recant his honest admission that the Houses have, each for itself, the exclusive right to determine claims of membership? We do not know that any seat will be contested on this basis; but if a case shall arise it will bring up and determine in what form, if any, Congress may regulate the right of suffrage in the States.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Upwards of two thousand different kinds of nails are made.

—The manufacture of pottery in England employs 110,000 persons.

—Six missionaries have opened 225 "nurseries of piety" in Missouri.

—A lady died in her box at the Opera Comique, Paris, during a performance.

—The banker Torlonia has given the Bologna Cathedral an altar valued at $200,000.

—John P. Dillon, M. P., who was concerned in the Irish outbreak of 1848, is dead.

—The taxable banking capital of Cincinnati is $2,700,000, held by twenty-two firms.

—The heat which would raise 14 lbs. of water through any number of degrees of temperature would heat nine lbs. of iron to the same extent.

—The manufacture of the wire for the last Atlantic cable kept nearly 250 hands employed for eleven months; over 80,000 miles were supplied.

—The tanners in Bewdley, England, have been fined for turning a white liquid into the river Severn, whereby one hundred thousand of the fish were destroyed.

—It is thought that Judge Paschal, an extreme Radical, will be elected to Congress from the Fourth District of Texas, owing to divisions in his adversary's ranks.

—A ball of iron weighing one thousand pounds at the level of the sea would be perceived to have lost two pounds of its weight if taken to the top of a mountain four miles high.

—The greatest elevation yet attained by man without leaving the surface in a balloon, is nineteen thousand feet. M. Boussingault and Col. Hall ascended Chimborazo to that height.

—A grim old Judge, after hearing a glowing oration from a young barrister, advised him to pluck out the feathers from the wings of the flights of imagination and stick them in the tail of his judgment.

—John Morrissy says in a published card that although he has just taken out his naturalization papers in obedience to law, he has voted for fourteen years—having been brought to this country by his father thirty-three years ago, when two years of age.

—Oaken barrels may be prevented from coloring spirit by dissolving one part of ammonia alum and two parts of sulphate of iron in one hundred parts. Well wash the casks with this solution, boiling hot, and allow them to stand twenty-four hours. Then rinse out the casks well, dry them, and finally give them a washing with a thin solution of silicate of soda.

—The Mayor of Halifax, England, at a recent public dinner, stated that an application had been made to him by an Irishman for a testimonial of character. The Mayor told him he had never seen him before. The Irishman promptly answered: "Faith, your worship, and that is the very reason why I come to you; I have never been summoned before you or fined, and you never had any trouble with me."

—The Bank of Upper Canada, at Toronto, on Thursday, redeemed a large number of its bills in copper coin, five tons of which were said to have been in the vaults. One firm bought three hundred dollars worth of their pile requiring a medium-sized wagon to convey it to its destination. A lady from the country is said to have exchanged five hundred dollars, and after ward found herself like the man with the elephants—not knowing what to do with her treasure.

A SOUTHERN ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement is from a North Carolina paper:

"Confederate money taken for goods, and also bank-notes of North and South Carolina. And, rather than be over scrupulous we will take greenbacks; although old Thad. Stevens is going to play the deuce with it this winter. And if any of you have some of the 'hard,' and it is troublesome, we will not refuse it."

STEEL RAILS.—The Lehigh Canal Company have contracted for steel rails for forty-eight miles of their progressing railroad, from Easton to the head of their canal two miles above Mauch Chunk. The rail will weigh 56 pounds per yard, wholly of Bessemer steell. This preference for steel indicates a determination on the part of the canal company to provide a superior trackway, and to do business by rail over a line which shall not suffer by comparison.

—Nitro-glycerine, which is impure and acid, after a time decomposes spontaneously, gas being disengaged, and oxalic and glycerine acids produced. This may account for some of the explosions which have happened. Being shut up in bottles, the gas could not escape, and hence caused a pressuee, so that the least shock caused it to explode.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!! CHOLERA!!!

With the almost certain advent of cholera with the coming of the spring, no thoughtful person will be unprepared for it. Secure what experience has demonstrated to be the most certain antidote—that which has cured once will cure again—and never purchase a new and untried article, which an old and reliable article can be had.

When the cholera visited us on two former occasions, it was found by experience that

FLEMING'S CHOLERA MIXTURE

Was the best and superceded all others, therefore it stands to reason that, if you would have an article that you can depend on, you would purchase it to the exclusion of all others. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corne. of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

REMEMBER THE PLACE! REMEMBER THE PLACE,

$4 Market Street.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of three dollars oct8:nTW

Itch! Itch!! Scratch! Scratch!!

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Dr. Swayne's Ointment, Dr. Swayne's Ointment,

ITCH ITCH ITCH

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT EATON'S,

No. 17 *Fifth Street,*

Ladies' Portmonnaies,
Morocco Pocket Books,
Russia Leather Wallets,
Fine Morocco Wallets,
Morocco Card Cases,
Morocco Letter Cases,

With an elegant assortment of

Ladies' Morocco Satchels,
Traveling Bags,
Gent's Railroad Bags,
Bugle Chains,
Black & White Mixed Chains
Plain White Chains,
Plain Black Chains,

JUST RECEIVED BY

F. H. EATON,

17 Fifth Street.

oc6

NEW FALL GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth street,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
RICH BONNET & TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS of every description,
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE GOODS,
REAL LACES of all kinds,
REAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS,
IMITATION LACES—a splendid line,
NAINSOOK, SWISS, JACONET MUSLIN,
LINEN LAWNS & CAMBRIC, IRISH LINENS;
GLOVES—all new and attractive styles;
HOSIERY—a complete assortment;
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS,
FANCY ZEPHYR ARTICLES—Splendid styles this season,
BERLIN AND AMERICAN ZEPHYRS,
SHETLAND WOOL,
TYRE LINUS & CASHMERE YARNS—all colors
BRADLEY'S SKIRTS of every size,
FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS.

Merchants and Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere. All our goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

oc19 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

Have received an extensive stock, including the LATEST NOVELTIES of the season in

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS in every style;
VELVET RIBBONS in Black and Colors;
do do with white edges;
NEW STYLE BELT BUCKLES, Knitting, Fancy Tuck Combs, new silk pretty Ties, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Handkerchiefs—embroidered, plain or hemstitched—
HOOP SKIRTS of the various makes in the country, undercrything you may wish for in
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, etc., etc., also
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
NEW STYLE TIES.
FINE SHIRTS, of which we keep only the best, and will give satisfaction;
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, in Silk, Gauze Merino Shetland or Wool, white or colored;
LINEN and PAPER COLLARS,
NEWSPAPERS,
POCKET-BOOKS, etc.

MERCHANTS are especially invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can give satisfaction in price as well as in quality of our goods.

Our Assortment Cannot be Surpassed.

se15

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

Will not BEND or BREAK like the single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL CURVATURE, where three or four ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They GIVE MORE comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.

se14'70

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Full assortment of

BONNETS AND HATS,

At the leading Fall Styles.

Millinery Goods.

Grapes and Frames, Feris Fancy and Colored Silk Velvets in most desirable shades; Plain Fancy Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, new and rich colors; Flowers, choicest French and American; Feathers, in every hat and thing;

EMBROIDERIES,

(Well assorted.)

Cambric, Hamburg, Swiss, Loune, Cluny, Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings; Flouncings, Jaconet and Hamburg Embroidered and Plain Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Laces and Lace Goods.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments;
Ball Fringes, Gimps and Braids;
Dress Trimmings, Bugle Frames.

WHITE GOODS!

A most complete stock of Jaconets, Cambrics, Muslin, &c., &c.

Handkerchiefs, Plain, Lace, Hem-stitched, Hemmed, Embroidered, Tape Bordered, etc., etc.

Mossiery and Gloves in every variety and all sizes.

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear.

Furnishing Goods!

Suspenders and Neck-Ties; Heavy Shirts and Drawers; Jumpers, Bon-Ton and Silk Bosoms; Corsets, Half Hose, Neck, Union and Silk Bosoms—the latest novelties, all kinds.

Yarns—Greatest va iety; Saxonys, Lamb's Wool and Knitting Cottons, various mixtures, plain colors and random.

Gent's Paper Collars, and everything in the Notion line.

Prices as low as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

se20

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

DENNISON'S,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

EMBROIDERIES, in new and elegant patterns;
FANCY and PLAIN HOSIERY, in best qualities;
GENT'S MERINO HALF HOSE;
do STITCHED do
IMITATION and REAL LACE do
VALENCIENNES LACE, REAL THREAD LACE
IMITATION do do IMITATION do do
ZEPHYRS LACE, EDGING do
LADIES' COLLARS in a variety of styles;
NEW STYLE LADIES' HEAD DRESSES;
WHITE GOODS, NECK-TIES, PAPER & LINEN COLLARS;
REMNTS WORSTEDS,
SILVER PATTERNS, SHETLAND WOOL;
HATS, TURBANS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.

And a full line of

NOTIONS, &c.

All our Goods are sold at

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CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,)

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THE CELEBRATED STEEL

A TOOTH PICK HAIR "Prince Bird" and QUILL WORK, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, spring and Plain Wooden Handle Tooth Picks, a very superior article, put up in boxes of Twelve Packages each, for sale at wholesale by

JOHN D. PARK,

Sole Agent for the Manufacturer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON FIRST PAGE.)

Criminal Court.

Yesterday morning, in the Criminal Court, Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Brown on the bench, the jury trials which had been postponed for the election, were resumed.

The jury in the case of Tilly Potter, indicted for obtaining eight hundred and seventy-five dollars from J. C. Shields under false pretenses, on trial on the adjournment of Court last Monday, returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the costs be paid by the prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant agreed to build a house for the prosecutor and furnish all the material for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. After the completion of the job the defendant presented to the prosecutor what purported to be receipts for the materials used in building the house, and on the strength of these the prosecutor paid the full amount of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. Afterward unpaid bills for lumber and materials used in building the house were presented to prosecutor for payment.

The next case taken up was that of William McBride, indicted for resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty. It appears that on the 5th of September last officer Forster, of the Mayor's police, was making an arrest on Penn street, when he was assaulted and severely injured by the defendant. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of fifty dollars, and to undergo three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

The next case was that of Michael Hoh, charged with larceny by embezzlement, Mrs. Margaret Roser appearing as prosecuting witness. It appears that the wife of the defendant and the defendant are sisters. A brother of theirs, a young man, entered the army at the commencement of the war. Previous to this he had lived in the family of the defendant, and the latter had a little boy named after the soldier-uncle. In 1862, on the eve of a battle, the young soldier wrote a letter to Mr. Hoh stating that they were to fight on the next day, and in case he was killed it was his wish that his money, ($68,) which he had previously intrusted to the care of Mr. Hoh, should be appropriated by the latter to the care and education of the little boy before mentioned. The brother-in-law survived that battle, but subsequently was killed in action. The defendant, regarding the written request of his brother-in-law as still in force, appropriated the money as designated in the letter. Mrs. Roser claimed that the deceased's letter to her brother were entitled to equal shares of the amount, and demanded her proportion, which her brother-in-law refused to give up. Thereupon the latter instituted suit against defendant. The jury in the case rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Andrew Baxter and J. J. Kerns were next arraigned on a charge of larceny. It was charged that on the 21st of June last the defendant stole a shirt from Joseph Scott, the prosecuting witness. The jury acquitted Baxter, but found Kerns guilty and he was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the penitentiary.

Joseph Zorenith was next placed on trial, indicted for assault and battery upon Catherine Hansel. Both parties are Bohemians, and reside in the Fifth ward. Some time ago they were concerned, with many others, in a general row, during which, as it appears, the prosecutrix got harshly treated. Feeling that compelling must be done in the way of reprisal, and considering the defendant the most available party for her purposes, she instituted suit against him. A verdict of not guilty was rendered and the costs divided between the two parties.

The next case was that of Wm. Ward, arraigned for assault and battery on Jno Kelly, the alleged offense having occurred near Oakland. A verdict of guilty was returned and the prisoner was remanded.

Ellen McGinley, a tavern keeper in the Third ward, was next brought up indicted on oath of Thomas Smith, on four separate charges of illegal liquor selling. Three of the offenses charged were for selling liquor on Sunday, at different times, and the fourth, for selling liquor without a license. The jury in the case was out at the time of adjournment.

A Discarded Wife Abused.

Mrs. Ann Birdsley, resides on Point street, in the First ward. Yesterday Ann received intelligence from California, where her husband has been living for the last six years, that he failing to recognize the legal tie that bound him to the side of Ann, had taken to his bosom another and a more youthful wife. Ann tested beyond measure by the startling intelligence, and indignant beyond expression, the discarded wife hastened to the residence of her husbands' Sister, Mrs. White, in the Seventh ward, and poured into the unwilling ear of the latter the story of her great wrong, concluding by heaping abusive epithets on the head of the faithless absentee. Mrs. White did not relish the story or the abuse, and in a most indecent manner ordered Mrs. Birdsley to leave her house or she would execute summary vengeance on her for the slander she had heaped on the executheon of the Birdsley family. Ann refused to quit the premises of Mrs. White, and placing a chair in the center of the floor, expressed a determination of staying just as long as she pleased. She counted without her host, however, for scarce had she been seated ere Mrs. White threw over her person a pail of dirty water, and followed up the assault by beating her with a stick, and finally thrust her into the street in a pitiable plight, in which condition she made her way homeward. After re-arranging her toilet, she appeared before Alderman Lynch, and made oath against Mrs. White, for assault and battery. The accused on being arrested, preferred a charge of surety of the peace, and trespass against Ann, and both gave bail for a hearing on Thursday afternoon at there o'clock.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.

One would think that the transgressors of the Sunday Liquor Law had seen enough examples to make them give up their evil practices. They have before them the unfortunate history of innumerable violators who have come to grief just for coveting the extra five and ten cents resulting from Sunday traffic, but still others—though they are very few—persist, and consequently get caught up and suffer the penalty. On Sunday last Mrs. Bridget Murphy, residing in the Fourth ward, violated the Sunday law, sold some tangle foot on a good for cent and as the result herself got tangled in the meshes of the law. Officer David Buchanan made information before the Mayor against the unlucky transgressor and yesterday she was arrested and made to pay $50 and the costs of the prosecution. Bridget, that is something more than thou didst realize from the sale of those surreptitious drinks.

United States Circuit Court Postponement.

Hon. Wilson McCandless yesterday morning announced in the United States Court, that the regular term of the United States Circuit Court would not be held, and that the list of cases would be continued over until the May term. This course was rendered necessary in consequence of the non-assignment of Circuit Judges, Chief Justice Chase having given the opinion that the Supreme Judges could not hold circuit courts until they were duly assigned. The reduction of the number of Supreme Judges necessitated the erection of new circuits; and although that has been done, the Judges were not assigned. The District Judges have authority to hold circuit court in the absence of the circuit Judges, but under existing circumstances it was deemed better to adjourn than to exercise doubtful power. A similar course has been pursued by the District Judge in New Jersey, which is also embraced in this circuit.

Opening of the U. S. District Court.

Yesterday morning the October term of the United States District Court commenced, Hon. Wilson McCandless occupying the bench.

The names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors were then called, but as a quorum of the former failed to answer, the usual charge of the Court was deferred until this morning.

After the transaction of some routine business, Court adjourned until this morning.

The criminal calendar embraces a number of important counterfeit cases, that of the Cleland counterfeiters being among the number.

General O. O. Howard.—It should be remembered that this eminent soldier, christian and philanthropist, is to lecture this evening before the Plymouth Literary Union, at the Academy of Music. The subject—"Our Christian duty to the South"—is one of profound interest in the present state of our relations, and the pending issues with the south. Probably no man in the country has had such opportunities as General Howard of acquiring a thorough inside view of the civil and military condition and social characteristics of the south. Everybody and his wife should greet the distinguished lecturer, and when he shall be introduced to the audience we suggest that he be received by the people standing and uncovered as a token of their respect and gratitude for his services and sacrifices in the cause of the country.

Steel & Wilson.—The mercantile community will be pleased to learn that a co-partnership has been formed by Thomas Steel, Esq., and Hon. George Wilson, for the purpose of transacting business as Brokers and Real Estate Agents. None of our citizens enjoy a higher reputation for strict integrity and honorable dealings than these gentlemen, and we cheerfully lend our voice in commendation of the new firm to the patronage of the community. They will attend carefully and judiciously to the purchase and sale of real estate, and to all transactions falling under the line of brokers. Their office is at No. 68 Smithfield street.

Accident on a Steamboat.—Charles Graham, engineer of the steamer Quickstep, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He was engaged in taking off the head of the exhausting cylinder, when the heavy plate of iron became unmanageable and rolled against him, striking his right leg above the knee and bruising it very severely. Graham fell, and was at first supposed to have broken his leg, but Dr. McCune, &c., upon being summoned, pronounced the limb not broken, only badly bruised. The injured man received the proper attention and is now very comfortable.

Gave Bail.—A young woman named Annie Welsh came to the office of Alderman Lynch, yesterday, and instituted legal proceedings against Margaret Keaton for threats of personal injury. The prosecutrix alleges that Margaret is in the habit of insulting her at every available opportunity, and within the last week she threatened to murder the deponent. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Affection.—John Drezal was before Justice Lippert, yesterday, charged with affliction on oath of Jane McCabe. The accused furnished bail in the sum of $600 for a hearing on Saturday, and was released. Both parties reside in Pitt township.

Special Caution.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been in use for years, and thousands have proved its value. We have never seen it recommended or called them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

lyr1d&w

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FOREIGN ADVICES BY STEAMER.

Purchase of the Island of Milos by the United States—General Dix's Appointment—Comments of the French Press—Lord Stanley's Speech at the Cabic Banquet.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Pero, near Constantinople, September 15th, announces the completion of the purchase of the Island of Melos, a most important naval depot in the Grecian Archipelago, by the United States Government, and details at the same time the positive interest which the American people have in the progress and solution of the Eastern question.

The news of Gen. Dix's appointment as United States Minister to France is commented on by Paris journals. Some of the writers think that he is charged to take some step or action in support of the Monroe doctrine, as applicable to the Mexican throne, while others say the contrary.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, having visited Brussels, some of the Belgian newspapers state that his journey was undertaken in reference to the Mexican questions.

One thousand pounds weight of gold had arrived in Paris from Costa Rica, taken from the mines. It was conceded to a French company and worked under the direction of a French General, by President Castro.

The Paris newspapers say that the enterprise of their country in Central America will more than compensate the country for the failure in Mexico.

The officers of the United States war steamer Tieonderoga, enjoyed a very distinguished reception and marked attentions at the hands of the Turkish authorities in Constantinople.

Lord Stanley in his speech at the cabie banquet said: "I think that England and America will have both in power, ere long, statesmen of fair, temperate criticism of one another's proceedings. They have really no hostile, no opposite interests. Talked they are a match for any quarrel with them would be a fearful injury, not only to themselves, but to the best interests of mankind in general."

Loss of the Evening Star—Statement of the Chief Engineer.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Chief Engineer of the lost steamer Evening Star has reached here, and makes the following statement:

When last leaving port, the engines and boilers were in good working order, and continued so until the night of the 21 of October. On this evening a severe gale set in from east to south-east, which increased to a hurricane at midnight, then carrying away with the heavy sea both wheel houses, leaving nothing but the braces and guards. The steamer was continually shipping heavy seas, partially flooding the engine room, but not affecting at that hour the fires.

At three a. m., October 30, the straining of the ship in the heavy seas, caused the main steam pipe to break, which drove my men from the fire-room, but I still continued to work the engine, and so continued until five o'clock, when in one hour after the sinking of the ship. As soon as the steampipe broke, I started the fire in the donkey engine, and set the steam pump in operation, which worked most effectually. It had previously been in constant operation until the steam pipe broke. At four thirty a. m., the steam pipe on the donkey boiler broke. The water was gaining very fast, and the ship lay in the troughs of the sea, and making a clean breach over her. At five a. m., the engine stopped working; all hands bailing sbin.

At about six a. m. the ship went down. Up to the time the engine stopped working, five a. m. October 30, no ship ever stood up better under such a tremendous hurricane and heavy sea. She behaved herself nobly. The cause of the stoppage of the engine was the shipping of tremendous seas, which caused great volumes of water to rush in the fire-room, extinguishing the fires, and thus preventing the making of steam. The engine hatchways had been broken in by the seas. The assistant engineers, Watson and Brodie, firemen and coal passers all stood to their posts bravely, and obeyed all orders promptly and coolly. They all proved themselves worthy and efficient men.

In justice to the owners of the steamer, I must here state that every facility in the way of supplies and material for repairs to the engine and pumps were furnished me in the most unstinted liberality. Capt. Knapp and all other officers of the steamer, as well as the crew, were untiring in their efforts to avert the disaster, and the passengers nobly seconded their exertions in such a manner as they were requested. Even the ladies assisted in bailing the ship.

Rumors About the Constitutional Amendment—Gold Discovered on the Potomac.

NEW YORK, October 16.—A rumor is current this evening, spread too late for confirmation or dental, that the President has written to the Southern Governors, urging them to convene their legislatures for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

An order has been issued by the War Department, Assigning General Emory to the command of the troops garrisoning Washington.

Gold has recently been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, just above Georgetown, D. C. Several companies have already been formed, or are now organizing, to develop the territory. The indications extend for about six miles on either side of the river.

The Loss of the Evening Star—Additional Sufferers.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamship Evening Star, whose names did not appear in the published passenger list, were Lieutenant P. Dinn, of the United States Cavalry, who graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June last; also Wylde Hardinge, of the late pirate ship, Shenandoah. He was the husband of Belle Boyd, who is at present in this city.

The War in South America.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Herald's* Rio Janeiro correspondence says: A conference was held on the 18th of August by commanding officers of the allied army and navy engaged in war against Paraguay, and it was determined to attack Forts Curupaity and Humoita simultaneously with the whole of their land and naval forces.

The issue of four million dollars worth of bonds was authorized by the Brazilian House of Delegates.

New York Cholera Report.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—There were three cases of cholera reported in this city yesterday.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF JOSHUA RHODES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will be found at the old stand in settling up the old business at the office of the Pittsburgh Brewery.

JOSHUA RHODES,
P. W. H. LAFFLAW,
JACOB ANDERSON.

Having disposed of our entire Brewing, Malting and Hop Business to Messrs. CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO., we would ask from our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, as from their long experience in the business, we feel satisfied that they will maintain the excellence of our Ale.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

Referring to the above, we would inform the public that we will leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm of JOSHUA RHODES & CO., from our experience in the business, feel satisfied that we will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.

se3

SOLDIERS'

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY, &c.

The undersigned will collect all bounties, back pay and pensions due soldiers under the acts of Congress or State laws.

Congress has just passed an act equalizing bounties, under which veteran soldiers are entitled to bounty of from $100 to $200.

JOHN S. LAMBIE,
A. M. BROWN,
Attorneys at Law,
Office, No. 114 Fifth street,
jy31-g82:d&w7 PITTSBURGH.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO Soldiers of 1861 and 1862.

All who served three years are entitled to $100 bounty; those serving two years, $50; or who were discharged by reason of wounds, or their heirs.

Three Months Extra Pay

Is due Volunteer Officers in the service March 31, 1865, and discharged, mustered out, or resigned since April 9, 1861.

PENSIONS.—Permanently disabled are entitled to $15, $20 or $25, according to degree of disability.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys,
oct 74 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANHOOD:—How Lost! How Restored.—*Just Published, in sealed envelope. Price, six cents.* A Lecture on the Natural Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Sexual Inability, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by HENRY J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the GREAT BOOK, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 137 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. se20:lyr&wT

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RESTAURANT,

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No. 90 Third St., Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S DINING ROOMS.

All the luxuries of the season. Choice Liquors, Segars, &c. Private Dining rooms up stairs.

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BUY YOUR NOTIONS,

Toys, Baskets,

VARIETIES, &C., AT

J. G. Lauer's Variety Store,

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CHOCOLATE! CHOCOLATE!!

5 boxes Baker's Mass. No. 1 Chocolate;
25 do do Norfolk do do
9 do do Pinkham do do
6 do do Family do do
25 do do Baignris do do
9 do do Brown and Cocoa

Just received and for sale by

HEYNER & BROS.,

se2 No. 127 and 129 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER IS QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES.

Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original life color; arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair; eradicating scurf and Dandruff; and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will change dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

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SUPERB HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Watches! Watches! Watches!

DR. JAYNE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of all descriptions, 34 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y., beg to inform the trade that they have just received the most elegant, perfect and accurate Watch ever introduced in this market. The EXCELSIOR, a beautiful lady's watch, extra size, heavily cased and richly engraved, finely and richly Enameled Hunting Cases. Patent Lever, gentlemen's Duplex Escapement, thoroughly regulated by the observatory and warrant it to be the *St Plus Ultra* Time Keeper. A superb and most reliable Watch, being the best ever offered. Sent by mail prepaid, to any address on receipt of $25, or if preferred, will be sent, C. O. D., on receipt of $5 as part payment, the balance to be paid by Express, or mail prepaid. We state, so that there is almost a certainty of receiving the Watch in good order. Liberal terms to the trade.

AGENTS.—We want Agents in every town and county in the country, and to those as long as such liberal inducements will be offered.

Please send money by Express, (Post Office Order or Bank Draft,) to DR. JAYNE & CO., 34 Liberty street, N. Y. oct14:lyr

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BOILER MAKERS

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SHEET IRON WORKERS,

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Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most improved machinery, are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Locomotive, Marine, Breeching, Flue Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Rivets, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. le6:d1y

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COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS.

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Manufacturers of Sheathing, Brazers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Composition Solder, Zinc, Importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 16, Fifth and 125 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. myl6:d&wly

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HUBBARD, RHO & CO., Manufacturers of CIRCULAR SAWS, Straight and Tapered CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Gang, Sash, Framing, and all other Varieties.

All Kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS made from Sheet Cast Steel; Extra refined REAPER and MOWING Machine Knives.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. jel:d&wly

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WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Saw Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Sheet Iron Boilers.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,

Manufacturers of Iron Vaults and Vault Doors, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Window Guards, &c., Nos. 21 Second and 20 Third street, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh8:ly

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY,

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate Sexual Vitality, with means of cure; relief sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. KILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se23:lyr&wT

SEWING MACHINES,

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

ARE THE BEST.

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$60 FINKLE & LYON

SEWING MACHINES,

Adapted for every description of family sewing and tailoring. They HEM, FELL, BIND, BRAID and TUCK, either measuring, and make the SEAM MORE UNIFORM. Also GATHERS and CORDS. It will seize from the finest gauze to the thickest leaver Cloth without any change in feed, needle or tension, and run for two years without taking apart to clean or be repaired. The purchaser, after a fair trial, does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machines superior to any machine in the market, he can return it and have his money. It makes the

LOCK STITCH,

stitches alike on both sides, which will not rip or ravel. The cheapest machine by 30 per cent in use, and noiseless. Warranted for five years. Has been in use in this place for eight years, and has given satisfaction in all cases. Plain cloth up to Mahogany inlaid with pearl, silver plated and 18 carat gold.

Lock Stitch Sewing Machine

Has been in use here for ten years, and has never been out of the market. We call the attention of tailors, shoemakers and factories to No. 5. Also,

Shaw & Clark's Sewing Machines.

Agents wanted.

For all kinds of family sewing done.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
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The Estey & Co. Cottage Organ,

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AMERICAN ORGAN,

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premium over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

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160. *Smithfield Street.* 160.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

Formerly of 80 FIFTH STREET, has removed to

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Two doors above Sixth street, where he has an excellent stock of

Pianos, Melodeons, Organs,

And all kinds of Musical INSTRUMENTS and STRINGS. Musical Instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch. jy6:lyr

KNABE & CO.'S GREAT

UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.

PRINCE & CO.'S world-renowned AUTOMATIC ORGANS AND MELODEONS. Over Forty Thousand now in use. Splendid new stock just rec'd by

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HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

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Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. le6:d1y

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Northeast corner of Third and Market streets.

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Cement, Pitch, Felt, Paroline Furnish and Black Paint,

Manufactured and sold on wharf at 127 Ohio Street by the county, by

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CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an UNUSUALLY LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

DRY GOODS LINE,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their Stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

Scarce and Desirable Goods,

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

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American Delaines,
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FLANNELS,

Plain White, Scarlet, Mixed, Red and Grey Twilled, Rob Roy, Miners, Shaker and Shirting.

White and Colored

BED BLANKETS,

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Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

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AT

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MONDAY,

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

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se22

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—No. 1. Farm of 400 acres, Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., about 7 miles south of the Pa. Railroad, at Hunter Station, and 66 miles from the city. The improvements are: First a two-story stone dwelling with seven rooms; stone spring house, carriage house, corn crib and a good barn 45 by 76 feet; a large stable and granary, and the best of water at the door. Second, a large frame dwelling with 7 rooms and a kitchen, a large stone spring house, bake oven, corn crib, wagon shed, a large bowed log barn. Third, a frame then ent house, with a good stable. Fourth, a two-story hewed log house and barn. The fencing is generally good, large meadows, of the best timothy and clover; an abundance of limestone and coal upon the farm. A young and old apple orchard at each dwelling; 200 acres cleared, the residue in good timber, such as white, red, black and rock oak, sugar, beech, poplar and locust. The soil is good producing the very best crops of all kinds of grain; would make a No. 1 stock farm, and will be sold low. Possession on the first day of October, 1866.

No. 2. Farm of 53 acres, situated in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8½ miles from the city, two miles from Sheerville R. R., and within one-half mile of a station; 35 acres of the best of creek bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; 18 acres in wood and pasture. The fencing is generally good. The soil is No. 1, and well adapted for gardening. For all persons desiring to embark in the business will call at once and secure a good bargain, as this is a rare chance.

No. 3. Farm of 44 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, about one mile from the Borough of Elizabeth. The soil is of the best quality. The improvements are a farm house with six rooms, a good barn and other out buildings; fencing good; about 30 acres of orchard; water in the fields. Mills very convenient. Possession immediately.

No. 4. Farm, situate in the best in Elizabeth township, containing about 90 acres, lying on the Monongahela river immediately below Lock No. 4, on which is erected a two-story weatherboard frame dwelling, one log and one frame bank barn, corn crib, wagon shed, brick spring house, granary, work shop, &c.; about 30 acres of it, the balance is limestone land, and underlaid with bank coal. About 20 acres of it is bottom; the balance being limestone land, and underlaid with bank coal. About 20 acres of it is bottom. There are two orchards of the choicest apple trees, bearing abundant peach, pear, plum trees and grape vines, &c., being a short distance from the thriving Borough of Elizabeth, creating a market at home for all the products. The property will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms.

No. 5. A Farm of 96 acres, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile from Lock No. 3, on Monongahela river. Improvements are one frame house, with five rooms, barn, spring house and other outbuildings. The land is of the best quality. The above will be sold at very low prices.

Persons wanting any of the above Real Estate will please call on G. H. TOWER,
se22 Real Est te Agent, 164 Fourth street.

COAL WORKS FOR SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21 day of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., pursuant to order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises,

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, October 15, 1865.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as reported by Robinson, McClean & Co., were as follows: Gold, 152½; 1881's, 113; 5-20's, old, 113¼; do new, 110¾; 10-40s, 99¾; 7-30's, 1st series, 106¼; do 2d, 105¾. Michigan Southern R. R., 92¾;—a further advance since Saturday's quotations of ¼ per cent—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94¾ (advance 1¼); Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 111¾ (advance ¾); Erie, 84½; no change; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55¾, one-half better; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾ (1 per cent advance); Chicago & North Western, 46¾ (1 per cent decline); do preferred, 76¾ (advance ¾.)

Pittsburgh rates—Gold, 150; 1881's, 112¾; 5-20's, old, 113; do new, 110; 10-40s, 99¼; 7-30's, August, 106; 2d series, 105¾; 3d series, same. No change to report in Bank stocks, save bids for small lots at 63¾. Bank of Commerce offered at 107—110¾ bid for People's National.

Oil stocks quiet. Columbia, (ex dividend) 16¼ bid, 17 asked—a large lot (nearly 34,000 shares) of Paxton Petroleum Company changed hands on Saturday at 10c per share. Marine is held at 91 per share. The enquiry for Triumph Oil Company has not developed any speculation in the stock, as yet.

The money market is working very easy, and in favor of the borrower. Current bank rates 9@9 per cent for first class paper. Good endorsed names more readily at 9@12. Jobbing houses appear to be doing their full share of trade, and make no complaint of want of accommodation on the part of the banks.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, October 14th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 8	$418,225 21	$ 64,678 46
October 9	507,650 22	78,503 60
October 10	317,993 21	50,358 91
October 11	338,574 19	63,171 54
October 12	432,167 54	74,314 99
October 13	360,406 19	73,631 29
Total	$2,355,028 29	$404,859 51

—There are over a hundred and fifty five millions of compound interest notes outstanding. Mr. McCulloch will probably commence to retire these notes at the earliest possible date. Early next session Secretary Hooper intends to renew the proposition to deprive the national banks of the privilege of holding them as a portion of their lawful money reserve. The last Congress came near doing it, and failed only by a single vote. Nearly twenty-two millions of Five-Twenties have been issued since date of September statement. Twenty-five and one half millions of Seven-Thirties have been called in in same time. Eighty-six millions of the Seven-Thirties have been retired since Mr. McCulloch began the work of conversion. Since August last the debt has been decreased at the rate of one million a day. The four millions difference between the amount of Five-Twenties retired and Seven-Thirties retired leads us to suppose that the Secretary was behind hand at close of September in his delivery of Five-Twenties to converters.

—The current of treasure from Europe continues unabated. Specie is flowing this way, and has had a good effect. The gold imports at this port from foreign ports, in September, reached $3,193,673, making a total from 1st January to 30th September of $6,983,841; which, added to the $39,623,114 received from California during the nine months, gives a total of treasure received at this port, for the year, of $47,011,355, against $41,035,250 exported to foreign ports during the same period of which more than $40,224,000 was drawn hence in May, June and July—the most liberal cash payments commencing upon the efflux of gold from England to the United States, the London *Star*, of 16th ult., says: "Large sums of gold have been taken place to America have created a fear that they may be only the prelude for the efflux of larger sums. For the moment undoubtedly the changes gave reason for such fear.

* * * The natural flow of the bullion is from the United States to this country, and we should have exported anything like very small amounts to that country, even when we were taking nearly the whole of our cotton from the South. In the years 1857-58, when there was a panic in America, and in 1860 and 1861, when the causes connected with this war were in operation, our exports of bullion to the United States seldom reached £100,000. Last year they amounted to £5,818, 1864 to £159,731, and by 1863 to £54,155. In the year 1859, before the war, when we continued to take large imports of cotton, our export of bullion only amounted to £14,342. In the course of this week we have sent £300,000 to the United States, a sum not only greater than in the preceding seven months, when taken along with the sum already remitted during the seven months, of unusual amount for a year's transactions where no cause, such as panic or war, existed."

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 15, }

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, that is, there was a fair volume of business in a jobbing way, but so far as values are concerned, there has been no change, one way or the other, worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm but quiet; sale of 1 car choice Amber s 2d, and 1 car White at $3.05. No. 1 spring is quoted at $2.90 to $2.95. Oats firm and in good demand; may be quoted at 75 to 76c, on track and in elevator, and 55 from store. Corn is held at at $1 for prime Shelled. Sale 1 car new Spring Barley at $1.20, and two cars Fall Red Wheat at $1.25. No movement in Rye—last sales at $1.10.

FLOUR—Is quiet but firm, and while the demand is not active, prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote in a regular way from store at $12.00 to $12.50 for Spring, and $13 to $13.50 for Winter Wheat brands. Sale of 10 bbls "Kurrels" at $13; 5 bbls "Dunlaps" at $12 to $12½. Rye Flour is quoted at $7.25 for new, and old at $6.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull but unchanged. We quote at 17 to 17½ for Shoulders; 18 to 19 for Ribbed Sides; and 25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quiet and unchanged; small sales of prime kettle rendered at 19½ to 20. Mess Pork is quoted at $34.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $3, and there is but little offering. Timothy Seed is dull at $3. Small sales of Clover at $5.

SALT—Is reported firm, with a demand fully equal to the supply; sales at $2.80 on track, and $2.90 to $3 for small lots from store.

APPLES—Quiet but steady, with sales at $2.50 to $3 for good to prime, and $3.50 for choice.

EGGS—Scarce and in demand, and fresh packed are reported firm at 30.

CHEESE—Is selling at 17 for Western Reserve; 18 to 19 for Hamburg; and 20 to 22 for Factory.

BUTTER—Is dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; sales of prime Roll reported at 32.

SWEET POTATOES—Quoted steady with regular sales of "Jerseys" at $4.75 to $5 per bbl.

ONIONS—25 bbls sold at $7.50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted firm at $15 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 15, 1865 }

CRUDE—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Crude, and the market continues very dull and weak with a drooping tendency. Sales of 200 bbls on saturday—at 13½; 300 to-day, on private terms; and 500 at 13¾, packages included, free on board cars. Quotations may be fairly given at 13 to 13¾ in bulk and 13½ to 14 in barrels, and at 14 to 14½, barrels included, as we are cognizant of offers to sell at these figures. At no time, perhaps, during the past two or three months, has the market been so completely demoralized as at present. Generally speaking, holders are anxious to realize, and to effect this object, are willing to make concessions, but there is little or no demand either for present or future delivery. Buyers, in consequence of the very unfavorable advices from abroad, being disposed to wait and watch further developments.

REFINED—There was apparently no demand whatever for bonded oil to-day, either for present or future delivery, and as there are no improvements to note prices. The best offers for Philadelphia delivery were 40c for prime light straw to white, and 41 for extra. Philadelphia We are cognizant of 3000 barrels—held here on speculation by some parties in the west—having been offered for sale, and the best "pitting" offer that could be obtained was 39@40c for on board cars, which corresponds with 40c delivered in Philadelphia. During the past week oil has declined from 2 to 3c, but on the whole, the worst of it, that the demand, even at the decline, is very much restricted.

ARRIVALS—We have but a single arrival to report since Saturday, 408 bbls for Baxter & Milleon.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 13.—The rise in gold has had no perceptable effect upon the market for either foreign or domestic staple. Values of the latter are wholly governed by the relation of supply and demand, and the former, especially like fine grades are not in stock sufficient to meet the extended competition with the home product. Domestic wool keeps up the price of foreign down, instead of foreign holding domestic up.

Sales of domestic for the week have been large, and foot up some 375,000 lbs, at a range of 65 to 68c for fleece, and 75 to 85c for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of Western fleece at 50 to 55c; for medium and fine; Indiana and Michigan at 53 to 58c; New Hampshire and Vermont at 58 to 59c; new Hampshire and Maine at 53 to 57c; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 54 to 56c for medium, and 58 to 60c for fine and extra, up to 62c for several lots of double extra. Of pulled, including 150,000 lots of choice Pennsylvania at the inside figures. In Montana and native combing wools, there have been sales of 200,000 lbs, for the former, and 62 to 70c for the latter.—*Bulletin.*

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, October 13.—Scotch pig is scarce and higher, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from store at $52.00 to $52.50 per ton, the outside rate for choice brands. American is in fair demand, with sales in lots as wanted for use at $43 to 51 per ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $60.00 to 75 per ton cash, to ord. Bar Iron is steady, with sales of English and American from store, at $105 to 110 per ton for common, and 115 to 120 for refined. Railroad Iron is in fair demand at $85 to 85 per ton, gold, for English, and $97 to 99, currency, for American. Boiler Plates are selling at 9c for Lowmoor, and 8½c for Low Moor and Juniata, per lb for common and tank. Russia sheet Iron, with sales at 14 to 15c gold, and 20 to 22c currency. English and American do are selling at 6½ to 8½c per lb. Nails are selling at 7@7½c per lb for assorted sizes.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Money market is steady at 4@5 per cent. Sterling rather more steady; 109¾@109¾. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 153¾, and closing at 150¾. Government stocks a shade firmer. Freights to Liverpool quiet and without decided change.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The gold market opened firm at 153¾, with an apparently buoyant feeling among the bulls. Subsequently a rumor got into the room that 5-20's were reported from London to-day at 74, which, though undoubtedly false, had the effect of checking the buoyancy. At the same time one of the largest Wall street dealers in Governments was a heavy seller of gold, and his sales being imputed to an intention on the part of the Treasury to anticipate loss on the part of the Treasury to anticipate loss on the November interest. The price fell rapidly to 150¾. Gold has been loaned flat to 1-32 per cent. per diem.

Money continues easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, the largest majority of transactions being done at the lower rate. Discounts are comparatively quiet at 5@6 per cent. for prime names. The stock market opened with remarkable firmness. The numbers on the bull side are augmenting, and those who have committed themselves to the bears are anxious to get out of their contracts. At the regular board nearly every stock on the list was higher, the principal activity being in Hudson River, Reading, Michigan Southern, Northwestern and Rock Island. Governments are firmer in expectations of improved quotations for five-twenties from London, as the result of the contradiction of the Philadelphia *Ledger* canard.

The *Post's* money article says: On the report that Government was about to prepay immediately the $24,000,000 of coin interest due the 1st of November on the 5-20's, the price of gold went down to 150¾. This morning, after opening, it was 153¾. The Stocks market opened with considerable animation, but closed dull and drooping. Governments are firm, without much activity, except in 5-30's of 1862 and 1865, for which there is a good inquiry, the former for foreign and the latter for domestic investment. Over the counter the quotation is ¼ higher for these bonds. 7-30's are rather flat; 10-40's are firmly held at 99¾. Railroad shares are less sought after by the small speculators in the street, and there is more disposition to sell than to buy. Foreign exchange is unsettled. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109¾@109¾ for commercial; 109¾@109¾ for bankers; bills at short sight 107¾@108.

Stocks were easier at second Board. 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110; do 1865, 99¾; Tennessee 6's, 70; Missouri Certificates, 38¾; do. preferred, 52; Western Union Telegraph, 54¾; Mariposa, 13¾; do. preferred, 29; New York Central, 138; Erie, 84¾; Hudson, 127; Reading, 105¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 122¾; Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, 71; Pittsburgh, 93; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; do. scrip, 87; Cleveland & Toledo, 121; Chicago & Rock Island, 109¾; Toledo & Northwestern, 31; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 111¾; Alton & Terre Haute, 48¾.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans, $2,764,433 19—increase, $22,330,53; specie, $55,760,02—decrease, $6,776,95; circulation, $30,789,05—increase, $1,145,25; legal tenders, $9,184,25—decrease $2,302,37; deposits, $2,268,508,97, decrease $16,254 75.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Cotton firm at 42c for middling uplands, and 43c for Orleans. Flour 5@10c more active, and firmer; sales of 28,000 bbls, at $8.10@10.25 for extra State, $10@11.75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.50@13.50 for trade brands. Canadian flour is dull and steady. Included in the sales are 3,500 bbls low grade flour for export on private terms. Whisky firm at 43@43c in bond. Wheat 1@2c better and more active, with 60,000 bush sales, at $2.95@3.05 for spring; per sample; $2.99 for No. 2 Western spring; $3 for white Michigan; $3.05 for white Kentucky. Corn firm, opened at 84c, closed at 86c; sales 150,000 bush, at 84@86c. Oats 2½c better, and more active, with sales of 120,000 bush, at 65@66c for Canada; 59@60c for Milwaukee, and 62c for new Ohio. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar more active and firm; Cuba at 12¾@12¾; Muscovado, quiet, at 25c for cuade, and 11@12c for refined in bond. Pork steady but quiet, at $33@33.15 for new mess, closing at $33.12½ cash; $31 for old mess, and $29 for prime. Beef firm; new mess at $31 sellers option for October and November; $21@22 buyers for November; $20@21 sellers all year. Beef dull and heavy at $12.50@13.50 for new plain mess, and $18@22 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet, at 45@48c. Bacon 15½c for Cumberland cut, and 16@16½c for short rib. Lard firm, with sales of 1,000 bbls at 19½c for shoulders, and 17@18c for hams. Dressed hogs dull, at 13@13½c for western. Lard dull and lower, at 18¾@19c. Butter dull and heavy, at 30@35c for fair to choice, and 34@36c for State.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are:

CATTLE.—1st quality per head, $18; 2d to 3d quality, $16@17; for common $12.50@13.00; for inferior 11.00@12.00.

COWS AND CALVES.—Extra per head, $90.00@$120.25; first quality, $80.00@85.00; ordinary, $70.00@75.00; common, 50.00@60.00; inferior, 30.00@45.00.

VEAL CALVES.—1st quality per pound, 15@16c; ordinary, 11½@12c; common, 10@11c; inferior, 9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Extra per head, $6.00@7.00; prime, $5.50@6.00; ordinary $5.00@5.50; common, $4.00@4.50; inferior, $3.50@4.00.

SWINE.—Corn fed per pound, 11@11½c. Light and medium 10¼@10.50.

The market for best cattle has not varied essentially this week, excepting for cows, which, under liberal offerings, declined fully 50c per pound, and in some grades a further concession was granted. Other cattle, which were scarce, commanded previous prices, prime being made as high as 18c. Good cattle generally realized 16c, the general sales being at prices ranging from 14@16c. Veal calves are freely and full prices were obtained, prime being sold at 15@c, and extra at 16c.

Sheep and Lambs have been in good demand and previous prices have been readily obtained.

The Hog market, notwithstanding the heavy receipts, has been fairly active and for most of the week prices ruled firm. Receipts this morning, and were all disposed of before noon at the quotations above.

The receipts and sales of cattle at the yards for this week are as follows: Beeves, 6,824 head; cows, 98 head; veal calves, 1,251 head; sheep and lambs, 25,116 head; swine, 14,258 head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The market opens very unsettled and irregular. Buyers hold off for the most part, in view of a break in prices, which they profess to expect, and which the continued dullness would seem to suggest, but the continued advance in raw material, and the fact that jobbers have pretty well stocked their mills at the high prices, gives a good degree of firmness to holders of goods, and precludes any prospect of a decline so long as cotton continues high. The leading makers of heavy goods are in very light stocks, and as long as this remains so, there is nothing to compel a concession. Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 23; Boston A, 17; Boston S, 15. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 40; Ballou & Son, 28; Hope, 25; Pride's Crown, 23; Hamilton, 20½; American, 19; Empire, 18½. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½; Blackstone River, 25. Stripes—American, 29; Arasapha, 20.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 15.—Flour steady, at $11.50 for double extra Michigan white; $11.25 for No. 1 spring; $12.25@13.50 for Ohio white. Wheat receipts to-day, 7,000 bush; at $4.95 for Milwaukee spring per sample; $2.90 for No. 2 Western spring; $3 for white Michigan; $3.05 for white Kentucky. Corn firm, opened at 84c, closed at 86c; sales 150,000 bush. Oats 2½c better, and more active, with sales 120,000 bush, No. 2 Chicago, at 52c; 15,000 bush, No. 1 Toledo, at 56c. Barley and Rye quiet. Peas $1.15. Pork $33.50@34. Lard 18¾@19. Whisky $2.38.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Cotton firm at 39c for good Middling. Flour inactive, at $9.75@10.50 for Super, $11.00 for Single Extra, $11.50@13.50 for Double Extra, and $14@15.00 for Fancy. Wheat in favor of buyers, at $2.10@2.20 for Prime spring, $2.60@2.70 for Prime Fall, and $2.60@2.70 for choice. Corn heavy, at 76@81c. Oats lower, at 47@50c. Provisions heavy; Bacon Shoulders, 19c, and 19½c for Clear Sides. Lard dull, at 17¾@19½c. Whisky firm at $2.35 @2.34.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Flour dull. Wheat opened steady and closed dull, for all grades of 2c to 3c.; sales No. 1 at $2.30@2.35½, and No. 2 at $1.70@1.75. Corn active and advanced 1c@1½c; sales at 69@70c for No. 1, and 62@63½c for No. 2. Oats advanced 1c, closing steady at 34½@35c for No. 2. Provisions dull. Freights active and advanced 1¼@2c; wheat 10, and corn 14@c 15c to Buffalo.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Flour quiet; superfine, $8@8.75; extras, $9@11.50. Wheat dull at $3@3.10. Corn has an advancing tendency; sales of 6,000 bush at 87c for new yellow. Oats firm; sales of 5,000 bush at 70c. Coffee quiet; only 600 bags Laguyra in first hands here. Rio, 29@35c. Sugar, Molasses and Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—Flour very firm; western extra $12.75@13.50. Wheat steady. Corn firm; receipts light. Oats firm, at 57@60c. Rye firm; sales of 1,500 bush at 90c. Clover at $8.12@8.25. Provisions inactive. Coffee steady, at 18@19½c, gold. Sugar very firm. Whisky steady.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1@2c better; sales of New White Michigan, at $2.93@2.94; Amber, $2.88, and No. 1 Spring at $2.24. Corn scarce, firm, and 4c better, at 78@80c for No. 1 mixed. Oats is held at 47c; 46c was offered. Lake freights unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Flour. Wheat firm at $2.11 for No. 1, and $1.71 for No. 2. Corn; 65c for No. 1. Oats, 38.

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED

LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

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Also, Agents for New York Rubber Co.

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Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL, FOR PAINTS OR RAILROADS, FOR SALE BY

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Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

CUSHMITH AND DEALER IN HARDWARE

First class Safes of all descriptions always on hand and manufactured to order at short notice. Repairing done with promptness. Corner Liberty and Diamond Alley.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede rapidly at this point with but seven feet in the channel by the marks last evening. Since Saturday noon, there has been a decline of nearly seven feet, and we fear that we will soon have a low water stage again. The weather yesterday was clear and cool, and very favorable for out-door operations.

The Quickstep, from Cincinnati, is the only transient arrival we have to report. There are other boats about due, some of which will probably arrive here to-day and to-morrow.

The Argosy, for Cincinnati, and the Bertha, for St. Louis, were making preparations to leave yesterday afternoon, and they doubtless got off during the evening. The Bertha would have laid over another day, but for the water going down so rapidly.

The Pittsburgh and Zanesville packet, Emma Graham, is offered for sale.

Passengers and shippers should bear in mind that the commodious low pressure steamer Quickstep, in command of Capt. Wm. B. Donaldson, with Sam Barr, Jr., in the office, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day, leaving promptly at noon. She has splendid accommodations for passengers, is in charge of gentlemanly and experienced officers, and leaves punctually as advertised.

The Columbia, Capt. D. W. Marratta, is next on the list for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will doubtless be ready to leave to-morrow. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

The Glasgow, Capt. G. W. Johnston, is now in turn for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, and announced to leave to-morrow.

The America, Capt. E. H. Golding, is filling up slowly for New Orleans.

The Delaware left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday, and the Nora was advertised to follow on Monday. The Camella left St. Louis for this city on Friday last.

The New Orleans *Times*, of the 10th, says: We noticed as our landing yesterday something that we have not witnessed for a long time, viz: Four large and well constructed coal towboats. We understand that they brought down a large amount of coal, which is good news, not only to the steamboat community, but also to our citizens. The tow boat Alps, Captain May, arrived from Pittsburgh with eight barges, containing 130,000 bushels of coal. The towboat Eagle, Captain O'Reilly, arrived from Pittsburgh with nine barges, containing 150,000 bushels of coal. The towboat Lake Erie also arrived with barges of coal from Pittsburgh.

We understand, (says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*) that the St. Louis Inspectors have recommended the boats in their district to use a different kind of safety valve from that recommended by the Ohio river officials, and steamboatmen are seemingly better pleased with it. It has been intimated to us, we not know with what truth, that the Ohio river inspectors will likely own an interest in the "new fangled" lock-up valve, or are paid a very large percentage on each one they force steamers to use.

The New Albany *Ledger* of Friday, says:

A steamboat is to be built in one of the cities around the falls, to excel any boat in speed and elegance ever built on the western waters. She will be 300 feet keel, 50 feet hull, 50 feet floor, and 9 feet hold. Will give particulars, and the name of the builder, in a few days. She will create no immense sensation. Forty inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke, and 20 feet wheels with 16 feet buckets.

We see it stated that the tonnage of the Upper Mississippi is wholly insufficient to move off the produce before a freeze up of the river. Small tow-boats with barges are wanted above the Lower Rapids. Probably a dozen such boats with 300 tons barges could find employment during the season. The rates for transporting produce are low.

The St. Louis *Republican* announces the departure of the steamer Iron City for New Orleans and Red river, with "400 tons, and drawing but fifteen inches water." She is in charge of Captain Mike Kelly, a gallant boatman, who designs running her to Shreveport.

A low-boat, supposed to be the Lake Erie No. 3, ran into the Naugatuck Friday, eight miles above Louisville, and carried away the guards of the latter's fore and aft hog chain and several stanchions supporting the cabin but did not damage the main or freight.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

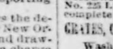
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—27 bbls cheese, J. F. Hall; 40 do do, H. Riddle; 20 do do, N. J. Bradden; 31 do do, R. Dalzell & co; 3 bbls tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 2 do do, D. Spencer; 1 do do, McCullough & co; 6 cask metals, Reese, Graff & co; 4 do do, Nimick & co; 1 car barley, W. J. Meek; 41 sacks millfeed, W. Bingham; 35 bbls whisky, J. Adler & co; 1 car do, Schnebly & co; 1 car corn, D. N. Courtney; 185 bbles, G. N. Lecraft; 21 bbls cranberries, L. H. Voigt & co; 4 bbls apples, T. C. Jenkins; 9 bbls potatoes, J. Kirk; 3 barrels linseed oil, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 6 tes hams, Cook, Bro & co; 1 car wheat, Graham & Thomas; 100 bbls flour, Reed & Metzger; 10 bbls do, J. Bredenbaugh; 4 do do, Smith; 1 car oats, Culp & Shepard; 2 do barley, H Rea.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—October 13—6 bales cotton, A. H Childs & co; 3 bxs tobacco, A. Schaub; 5 do do, J Lamun; 13 bxs tobacco, Fleming & Bro; 1 do do, Fiorchetine; 24 bbls apples, T C Jenkins; 30 bbls magnesia; R W Poindexter; 5 cars iron ore, Bryan & Gunney; 2 cars barley, Spencer & McKay; 25 bbls flour, Seglem & Vosburg; 50 bxs cheese, Arbuckles & co; 55 bbls oil, McCreight & co, 1 car do's, W J Meek; 50 bales batting, Hallowell & co; 1 car barley, Jas Glenn; 3 cars wheat, D Wallace; 8 do do, J Liggett & co; 10 bbls dry peaches, Voigt & co; 2 cars metal, Nimick & co; 20 bxs candles, J S Ainsworth & co; 20 do do, Shinn & Eagan; 4 cars wheat, Gilmore, Simpson & co; 50 barrels lime, Tibby & co; 2 boxs cheese, M W Rankin; 19 cases acute lead, T H Nevin & co; 3 pkgs tobacco, Fleming & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., October 15—2 cars staves, C C Smith; 2 do do, J Logan; 2 do do, A Miller; 1 do oats, Keil & Bro; 1 car do, Bingham & Bro; 2 do do, Shinn & Eagan; Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 1 do do, J & W Fairley; 1 do do, Wallace; 13 bbles, 6 sacks scraps, Phoenix & Sons; 1 car corn, R. Knox & Son; 24 bbls apples, W. J. Steel & Bro; 3 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, Voigt & co; 3 bales tow, Millikens & co; 1 car do, Spencer, W B Haggerty; 17 do do, J S Dilworth & co.

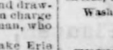
ALLEGHENY STATION, October 15—1 car barley, G Oberer & co; 2 do do saxseed, M B Snyder; 1 car do, Bingham & Bro; 1 do do barley, G Seidley; 1 do staves, Ralya & co; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 10 bbls apples, F Beckert; 2 do do, J Herbert; 1 car hay, Stewart & co; 6 rails butter, Shultz & Danner; 2 do do brooms, J Hutchinson.

STEAMBOATS.



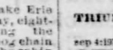
FOR CINCINNATI.—The splendid side wheel steamer QUICKSTEP.....Capt. B. DONALDSON. S. Barr, Jr., Clerk, will run as a REGULAR PACKET as announced above, saving on TUESDAYS at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to oct15 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.



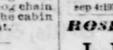
FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer COLUMBIA.....D. W. MARRATTA. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to oct15 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.



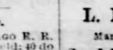
FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND KEOKUK.—The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW.....Capt. G. W. JOHNSON. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THURSDAY, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to oct6 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.



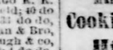
FOR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid steamer AMERICA.....Capt. T. H. GOLDING. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 18th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to oct6 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.



FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer MINNIE.....Capt. A. H. SHAW. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on THURSDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board or to oct2 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.



WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer BAYARD.....George Moore, Leaves Pittsburgh MONDAY AND THURSDAY.....at 10 o'clock A. M Leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.....at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. se18:1

STEPHEN M. OTT,

GENERAL

Die Sinker, Seal and Medal Engraver,

STENCIL, BRAND AND STEEL LETTER CUTTER,

SUPERIOR SEAL PRESSES,

Cancelling Stamps and Visiting Cards,

Also, PLATES FOR MARKING CLOTHING,

93 Wood St., Cor. Diamond Alley,

(ABOVE DAVIS' BOOK STORE.)

se23:tf PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGHENY CITY FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

S. C. McMASTER & CO.,

No. 155 Ohio St., Allegheny.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Feed & Grain.

Cash paid for Wheat and Rye. je7:dtf

J. C. BUFFUM.....H. W. BUFFUM.

J. C. BUFFUM & CO., Manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Raspberry SODA WATERS.

Raspberry, strawberry and Lemon Syrups; Bottlers of Cider Ales, Brown Stout, Lager Beer and Champagne Cider; Cider by the barrel, half barrel or keg. Nos. 22 and 24 MARKET st., near second, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders filled and shipped to all parts of the country on short notice. [oct6:dtf

J. WHITE,

No. 56 Federal Street, Allegheny,

CARPENTER AND JOBBING,

All work entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention in either city. [y12:62

22 ST. CLAIR STREET. 22

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, MICROSCOPES, COMBINATION HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, ACHROMATIC LENSES, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 22 St. Clair street.

JAMES M. RALPH, ARCHITECT,

Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Buildings, and superintends their erection, on reasonable terms. Office on ANDERSON STREET, Between Federal and Robinson streets, ALLEGHENY. [oct6

FRESH OAT MEAL—5 barrels Hundred Oat Meal and Grits just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by the sole agency of [oct9 JOHN A. BENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Diamond Alley.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron;
Bridge Iron;
Angle and T Iron;
Guard Iron;
Coal Screen Iron;
T Rails, 16 and 20 lbs. to the yard
Tram Rails, punched and counter sunk
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets
Cut Nails and Spikes;
Ship and Boat Spikes;
Railroad Spikes;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles;
Street Car Wheels and Axles;
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles;
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting;
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods;
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,

120 Water and 153 Front Sts.

BRANCH HOUSE,

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 River St.,

je1:e15 CHICAGO, ILL.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON. BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON. MOWER and REAPER BARS. CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON. SMALL T RAILS, 2 9 and 16 lbs. to the yard. WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same. FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk. COAL SCREEN IRON. NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts. Works, Second street, Eighth Ward, adjoining City Gas Works, Pittsburgh. au25:tf

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ALL PERSONS WHO NEED NEW

A COOKING RANGE are invited to call and see BISSELL & CO.'S NEW COOKING RANGE, at No. 225 Liberty street, where they will also find a complete assortment of the celebrated

GRATES, COOKING STOVES, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

Wash House Furnaces and Laundry Stoves.

BISSELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of the celebrated

TRIUMPH COOK STOVES. FOR COAL, And Black Oak for wood.

sep 4:97

ROSEDALE STOVE WORKS.

L. PETERSON, Jr., & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Cooking and Heating Stoves, HOLLOW WARE, &c.,

Of the very LATEST PATTERNS and STYLES.

Warehouse, 197 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WORKS, MANCHESTER. au31:tf

DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles,

PLOUGH, SPRING AND A. B. STEEL, &C.,

WAREHOUSE,

No. 77 Water Street, PITTSBURGH.

au24:13

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACK AND GREEN GLASSWARE.

Druggists' Ware, Bottles, DEMIJOHNS, CARBOYS, &c.,

Works and Office, Lawrenceville, Pa.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders by mail, or otherwise of the above description. All orders promptly attended to.

Particular attention paid to private moulds. au25:tf16

UTILITY WORKS.

McLEAN & SLATOR,

No. 83 Liberty St., opposite Fourth,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE.

They make a specialty of Iron Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Porcelain, Bedstead and Pivot Castors; Reversible Bedstead Castors; Tin Bedstead Castors, &c. They also manufacture and have constantly on hands Thumb Latches, Spring Latches, M'Lean's Window Sash Supports, M'Lean's Excentric Sash Button, Utility shutter and Butt Hinges, Grindstone Hangings, Sad Irons, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Jy12:eod

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

No. 118 Water Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND, PATENT TEMPERED

CIRCULAR, MULAY, MILL AND CROSS-CUT

SAWS.

je16:d3m

K. W. MORROW.....JAS. R. BARNHILL.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW & BARNHILL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators, Tanks, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work, &